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ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

POLITICS, TRADE, AND DIPLOMACY.

THE POSITION OF THE MINISTRY—WHAT IT MAY LOOK FOR IN PARLIAMENT—A BAD FINANCIAL WINTER PROSPECT—ROYALTY'S VISIT TO INDIA—ACTION OF THE MINISTER RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1875.

The holidays of the Cabinet are over, and the Premier and his colleagues are either back in town already or will be by next week. Indoors and out of doors they will have but a cheerless prospect before them. The leaden sky, the falling leaves, and cold east wind sympathetically correspond to the dark and uncomfortable condition of affairs with which the Ministry are confronted. Last session was anything but a triumphant one for them, though they finished up with a flourish of trumpets on their own account; and the blunders of the recess have revived and intensified that distrust of their steadiness and capacity which some of their previous proceedings had excited. They are safe, no doubt, in one way, because they still command a working majority, thanks to the stanch loyalty of their supports, and even if this on any occasion failed them, the Liberals are too weak and divided to think of taking office. Mr. Gladstone has repeated his declaration that he does not intend to resume political life as an engrossing pursuit, and Lord Hartington is not yet enough settled in the leadership to form a Cabinet. On the whole, therefore, the chances are that the Government will be able to hold its ground, at any rate for another year; but, though there may be no risk of its being actually overthrown, it must expect to have a very unpleasant time of it. The Liberals, if not united enough for office, are strong enough to inflict serious blows, and in one or two cases the Government has certainly laid itself open to easy attack by the enemy, without any possibility of defense on its own part.

POSITION OF THE MINISTRY.

There is talk of changes both at the Admiralty and Board of Trade, but it is doubtful whether Mr. Disraeli will have courage to acknowledge that errors have been committed, and to take the necessary steps for rectifying them. This is the awkwardness of the position in which the Ministers have placed themselves. They have left no loop-hole of escape. If, in the first instance, they had dealt frankly with the Slave Trade Circular, and admitting that it was, to say the least, a confused and unintelligible document—which was indeed obvious on the face of it—had withdrawn it at once with an apology for the oversight, they would have suffered no harm. But after their obdurate silence for several weeks, followed by Lord Derby's assertions that the law laid down in the circular had been sanctioned by the highest legal authority, it will be impossible for them to back out of the difficulty in this way. They have fastened upon themselves the whole responsibility for the circular, and must fight it out as best they can. Then there is the equally unfortunate Vanguard business. If a regular course of courts-martial had been held, the Admiralty would have had nothing to do except to give effect to their decisions; but instead of this it has taken the whole thing on its own back, and there is no appeal from its authority except to Parliament. It can hardly be expected that the Admiralty should stultify itself by canceling its own Minute, and while the Minute stands the Government must support it. It is said that this is one of the first questions which will engage the attention of the Ministers in Council, and that there is some likelihood of Mr. Ward Hunt being thrown over to still the waves; but this is hardly likely. On the question of the Alberta and Mistletoe the Admiralty has also contrived to entangle itself. No court-martial has yet been ordered on the officers of the Alberta, and it is possible that one may be evaded. But in the meantime the Admiralty has been trying to come to an understanding with Mr. Heywood and other persons who suffered by the collision, with regard to their claims for compensation. This, of course, amounts to an admission of liability on the part of the Government, and contrasts strangely with the exemption of Prince Leiningen and Commodore Welch from the ordinary discipline of the service. Altogether there is a very pretty storm brewing over the head of this imbecile department. The War Office has also its troubles in store, in connection with the Army Retirement scheme, by which the slackening of the flow of promotion caused by the abolition of purchase is to be met; for there is certain to be great opposition from the officers who will have to retire.

WINTER PROSPECTS.

As regards financial matters, the year has, up to the present, been more prosperous than could have been expected, but there can be but little doubt that there is a bad Winter ahead. The harvest was only a moderately good one, and the recent inundations have inflicted heavy losses on the farmers in various districts. The foot and mouth disease among cattle has spread through all parts of the country, and the price of butchers' meat is rising alarmingly. It is calculated that the loss by this disease in 1872 was not less than £600,000, and last year over £1,000,000, and that during the present year the loss will be greatly augmented. The coal and iron trades are also at the present moment greatly depressed, and the worst point has evidently not yet been reached. It is announced this morning that Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., the leading iron-masters of Middlesborough, will in a few days blow out their blast furnaces, which will involve closing a dozen collieries, and the Welsh collieries are also suffering in a similar way.

ROYALTY IN INDIA.

The correspondence between Sir Sulur Jung, the Chief Minister of Hyderabad, and the British authorities in regard to the young Nizam meeting the Prince of Wales, has just come to light, and shows very clearly the sort of difficulties which the Prince's visit has stirred up. Sir Sulur Jung, when the invitation was first sent demurred, on the ground that the Prince was very young, weakly, and excitable, and that the medical officers affirmed that it would be dangerous to expose him to the fatigue and danger of a long journey. It would, as Sir Sulur graphically described it, be like walking on the edge of a parapet. This did not content the British Resident, however, and he insisted that the Nizam should accept the invitation, as if he declined it, it might seem a mark of disrespect to the Prince of Wales. Sir Sulur Jung then tries a new tack. He falls back on the Nizam's mother and grandmother, and points out that the Nizam cannot bear to be separated from them, and would probably require to be removed by force, which would create scandal; and also that if they accompanied him, it would be very inconvenient in various ways for the Prince. A number of other letters were exchanged, the Resident praying for "the Prince taking the journey, and the Minister fighting against it." In the end the Nizam people are allowed to have their own way. In itself this may seem a small matter, but it has been magnified into an artificial importance by the appearance of a dispute between the Nizam's advisers and the Indian Government. It would have been much better if, instead of making a fuss about nothing, the Resident had given the Nizam to understand that it was honor to him to be asked, but that he might stop at home as much as he liked. As it is, there is certainly an air of oppression in the attempt to force a sickly child on a long journey for a mere matter of form, and it is not surprising that it should have caused much irritation at Hyderabad. In to-day's *Times* the Nizam's agents, Messrs. Rock & Co., protest against the "sneering flippancy and flagrant discourtesy" with which the English press has treated "a power so potential as that of the Deccan, with its 50,000 well-disciplined soldiers and over 500 equipped elephants." All this shows how foolish it is to stir up such quarrels.

THE LORD MAYOR'S DINNER.

At the dinner at Guildhall on Lord Mayor's-Day, 9th of November, the chief members of the Government will be present, but it may be expected that they will confine themselves to safe generalities, and reserve their defense till Parliament meets. It has been decided that the diplomatic representatives of Honduras, Paraguay, and Costa Rica shall not be invited to this banquet in consequence of the swindling loans with which they have been connected, and if the city authorities have spirit enough to carry out this principle impartially, it can hardly fail to have a good moral effect.

THE SUGAR TRADE.

A curious increase is shown by the Board of Trade returns to have taken place in the sugar trade in this country. The imports of refined sugar have risen from 1,575,000 to 2,134,000 hundred-weights, or more than thirteen per cent., and the consumption appears to keep pace pretty steadily with the increased supplies. The price has fallen from two to three per cent., and though there is a partial recovery for the moment, it will probably not be maintained. At the present price sugar is now about as cheap as flour, and it will be interesting to watch the the effect of this change on the domestic economy of the country.

J. H. F.

THE WESTERN WHISKY FRAUDS.

ADDITIONAL PLEAS OF GUILTY—FRESH INDICTMENTS AGAINST LIQUOR MEN AND OFFICIALS—COL. JOYCE ASKS FOR SENTENCE AT ONCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 12.—This has been a day of sensation in Whisky Ring circles, and it looks as if the work begun by Secretary Bristow would never end. When the cases of John E. Howard and Louis Keilerman were called for trial this morning, both parties came forward and announced their desire to withdraw their plea of not guilty and enter pleas of guilty. The pleas were entered and sentence suspended as in other like cases. They are both ex-gaugers, and were charged with signing false gaugers' certificates. The Government had a clear case against each and conviction was a foregone conclusion. Indictments are still rolling into court. The Grand Jury brought in six fresh ones to-day. Their names have not been officially divulged, but it is known that only three of them reside in St. Louis. The remaining three are supposed to be Washington officials. One of the parties indicted here is D. A. January, a heavy liquor-dealer and citizen of great wealth and prominence. Arthur Gunther, Revenue Agent and bookkeeper for Supervisor General John McDonald was arrested to-day, on a capias, to answer an indictment for receiving money for omitting to report frauds in whisky and tobacco. Col. Joyce, in jail at Jefferson City, under conviction for revenue frauds, surprised everybody this morning by coming into court in person and asking that his motion for a new trial, then pending, be withdrawn, and that sentence be passed upon him at once. It appears that a Deputy Marshal left here yesterday with a capias to bring Joyce here to try him on indictments pending against him in this city. Joyce was averse to coming here for trial, and to avoid it asked that he be sentenced and sent to prison. He said he did not intend to be the shuttlecock of the Whisky Ring, and preferred the penitentiary at once.

A DISTILLERY SEIZED FOR VIOLATION OF THE LAWS RESTORED BY ORDER OF COURT—COL. JOYCE REQUIRED AS A WITNESS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 12.—In the case of the United States against two engines, distillery No. 3, at Covington; J. H. Wessels & Co., and other claimants, Judge Ballard yesterday rendered a decision in favor of the claimants. The United States revenue officers had seized upon the property of the claimants, amounting to about $200,000, on the grounds that as rectifiers they did not pay the special tax required by law; that they changed the name of the firm without notifying the Government, and that they did not keep their books as required by law. The case was on trial during the October term of this court for about a week. Judge Ballard, on giving his decision, ordered the restitution of the property seized to the claimants. The District Attorney will probably move for a new trial.

A motion was made by District Attorney Botsford in the District Court, at Jefferson City, yesterday, for an order to remand Col. John A. Joyce to St. Louis under a requisition from the District Court here. The argument on the motion will be heard to-day. It is supposed Col. Joyce is wanted here as a witness in the whisky cases.

HEAVY EVIDENCE IN INDIANAPOLIS.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* of the 11th inst. says: "The Clerk of the United States District Court has just received from New-York a disposition and accompanying exhibits, weighing 300 or 400 pounds. The envelope was a box about three feet square. Among the exhibits were branded barrel heads and bottled samples of crooked whisky. These exhibits are silent but satisfactory witnesses against those who have been dealing in devious distillations. It is impossible at this time to tell who will go down before this evidence, but presumably some of the parties recently indicted but not yet under arrest. The probabilities are that several distillers in Hunt's district will be in the bonded warehouses of the General Government before the close of the current week."

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

COLLISION ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD—A NUMBER OF QERSONS INJURED.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—It is reported this afternoon that a serious accident occurred on Wednesday night on the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Keyser Station and Piedmont, West Va. A passenger train from the west ran into a number of freight cars standing on a siding, the switch having been carelessly left open. The passenger cars were thrown down an embankment and badly wrecked. All the passengers escaped with slight bruises. Conductor Chew, George W. Hoover, baggage master, and Jerry Hall, brakeman, were severely cut and bruised.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 12.—A freight train bound north on the Hudson River Railroad ran on a broken rail in the rock cut south of Cruger's Station at noon to-day. The locomotive, tender, and eight empty cars were piled in a heap, but nobody was hurt. Both tracks were obstructed, and all the passenger trains since noon were delayed from six to seven hours. The obstruction has been cleared, and all the trains are now running regularly.

MRS. MOULTON APPEALS.

SHE ASKS A COUNCIL OF CHURCHES.

IF PLYMOUTH CHURCH WILL NOT CONSENT TO A MUTUAL ONE SHE WILL HERSELF ASK AN EX PARTE ONE OF THE CHURCHES—HER LETTER TO MR. SHEARMAN.

The following paper was served upon Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, as Clerk of Plymouth Church, last evening. In it Mrs. Emma C. Moulton calls upon Plymouth Church to join with her in calling a council of churches, before which the action of Plymouth Church in dropping her name from its roll may be brought. In case her request is not granted within four weeks, she states that she must ask a council without the co-operation of Plymouth Church:

BROOKLYN, Nov. 12, 1875.

To the Members of Plymouth Church:

BRETHREN: Having been summoned by the Examining Committee to meet the church on the evening of Nov. 4, at which meeting the committee notified me that they should present a recommendation to the church to drop my name from the roll of members, on account of absence from the services of the church, I appeared accordingly and presented my protest against any such action. In this I declared what I now repeat, that "I am not an absentee in any proper sense of that word, nor does the rule of the church in regard to absentees contemplate any such case as mine. My absence is an enforced one, and is caused by the crime of adultery committed by Henry Ward Beecher, Pastor of the church, with one of his parishioners, which I know to be a fact through Mr. Beecher's confession to me and through the confessions of Mrs. Tilton, and through conclusive evidence of the crime from other sources. I appear before the church in loyal obedience to the summons which I have received, and I hereby declare my disposition and desire to discharge all the duties devolving on me as a member that are consistent with my knowledge of the adultery of the Pastor and his false swearing with regard to it." Notwithstanding this protest, and after it had been read, the members of the church present adopted the recommendation of the committee and dropped my name from the church roll, without considering the sufficiency of my reasons for being absent from the sacraments, without arraigning me for any unjust accusations against the Pastor, and without giving me a dismission to any other church. I am, therefore, so far as your action can do it, deprived of a standing in the Church of Christ, as "it seems to me without fault on my part, and certainly without any proper trial by you. I cannot feel that this is right, and I ask you to join with me in calling a council of churches before which you may state your reasons for your action and I may state mine, and which shall impartially judge between us—I am one and you are many, but I believe in God and His justice, in Christ and His kingdom. I am quite ready to be properly rebuked by such a council, if I ought to be, for not attending your services and sacraments, while I certainly desire that my Christian character and standing in the church should be vindicated and restored if that is right. If you do not notify me of your consent to join with me in calling such a council within four weeks I shall understand that you decline to do so, and that I must proceed to ask a council myself to consider these matters which are of such great importance to me and to those to whom my good name is dear. But it would be far more agreeable to me to have you join me as one who has anxiously tried to do her duty as well as she could amid great difficulties, in referring the whole case between us to a common tribunal.

Respectfully yours, EMMA C. MOULTON.

SOME KIND OF A COUNCIL PROBABLE—PROMINENT MINISTERS THINK MRS. MOULTON HAS ADOPTED THE PROPER COURSE.

It was stated yesterday that a meeting of the committee appointed by the New-York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational Ministers to inquire into the causes which brought Mr. Beecher before the courts would be called in the course of a few days. A prominent Congregational clergyman said yesterday that the recent action of Plymouth Church in dropping the names of Mrs. Moulton and Deacon West from the roll of membership may result in a call, on the part of the churches, for a mutual council, and for an ex parte one in case the former should be refused by Plymouth Church. Mrs. Moulton stated in her letter to the church that her absence was caused by the crime of adultery committed by the Pastor, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, with one of his parishioners, which she knew to be a fact through Mr. Beecher's and Mrs. Tilton's confessions to her. Her name having been dropped from the roll, some of the leading clergymen of the Congregational Church have given it as their opinion that she is entitled to demand a mutual council to investigate the truth of the charges against Mr. Beecher, and if the church does not consent to this, that she can call for an ex parte one to try the case. Should such a council be called to investigate the matter, although it would not necessarily prevent the committee of the New-York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational Ministers from prosecuting their inquiry, if they decided to enter upon it, it is believed that it would largely influence their mode of conducting the investigation.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY PROMISED.

MR. AND MRS. RICHARDS' TESTIMONY TO BE TAKEN IN THE CASE OF LOADER—IMPORTANT FACTS LIKELY TO BE ELICITED.

Judge Moore, of the Brooklyn Court of Sessions, yesterday granted the application made on Saturday of last week by Mr. J. L. Marian, counsel for Joseph Loader, indicted for slandering Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, for a commission to take the testimony of Mr. Joseph H. Richards, Mrs. Tilton's brother, and his wife, both of whom are residents of New-Jersey. Following is the order:

At a term of the Court of Sessions for the County of Kings, held at the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 12th day of November, 1875. Present—Hon. Henry A. Moore, Presiding Judge and County Judge of said County:

The People of the State of New-York vs. Joseph Loader.—Indictment for perjury, filed July 15, 1875. On reading and filing the affidavit of Joseph Loader, an order to show cause, dated Oct. 30, 1875, on the indictment herein, and on motion of John T. Marian, attorney for the defendant, after hearing Winchester Britton, District Attorney of the County of Kings, it is ordered that a Commission issue herein, directed to John W. Taylor, Esq., of the City of Newark, N. J., to examine under oath, upon interrogatories to be annexed thereto, Joseph H. Richards and Mrs. Richards, his wife, of Montclair, N. J., witnesses in behalf of the said defendant, and that the said plaintiff be at liberty to join in said Commission; and that the trial of this indictment be stayed until the return of this Commission. Interrogatories to be settled on a notice of not less than five nor more than ten days.

Granted Nov. 12, 1875.

GEORGE G. HERMAN, Clerk.

Mr. Marian said yesterday that he should probably apply for orders to take testimony in other States. He thought it likely that the trial of Mr. Loader would call forth the evidence of nearly all the parties not previously examined who are said to possess information bearing upon the issue between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton. Mr. Marian also expressed the belief that Miss Susan B. Anthony would be called to testify, and thought that Mrs. Laura Curtis Bullard would be summoned.

Counsel said the commission granted for New-Jersey would enable them to take the testimony of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, if it were considered necessary. He hoped that it would not be necessary to summon Miss Florence Tilton, but Mrs. Bradshaw will be an important witness. Mr. Frank Carpenter will be called, if the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Richards fails to clear up certain points. It is probable that Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton will be called by the prosecution. Mr. Marian, who will be assisted by eminent counsel of this City, expects to secure the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Richards within two or three weeks. The questions to be addressed to the witnesses must be prepared by both sides and submitted to Judge Moore, who, if he deems the interrogatories competent and material, will attach them to the order for the Commission.

WHAT WILL BECOME OF MR. BOWEN?

A MOVEMENT TO DROP MR. BOWEN'S NAME FROM THE ROLL—INTERVIEW WITH MR. BOWEN ON THE SUBJECT—HE IS NOT TO BE DRIVEN FROM THE CHURCH.

It was stated yesterday that a movement was being set on foot by some of the members of Plymouth Church to have Mr. Henry C. Bowen's name dropped from the roll of membership, as has been done in the cases of Mrs. Moulton and Deacon West. A TIMES reporter called upon Mr. Bowen at his residence, in Brooklyn, in reference to the matter, when the following interview took place:

Reporter—I wish to inquire, Mr. Bowen, whether you are aware of any movement on the part of Plymouth Church to drop your name from the roll of membership?

Mr. Bowen—I have not heard anything to that effect, and do not believe the church will take any such action. At all events, I am not advised of any such step on the part of Plymouth Church.

Reporter—If such a proceeding be taken by the church, what action, if any, will you take in relation to the matter?

Mr. Bowen—I have been a member of Plymouth Church from its organization to this present day, and have attended it up to this time; and if any action should be taken by the church which I or my friends should regard as damaging to me, or dishonorable, or uncongregational, I should take notice of it immediately.

Reporter—If any such movement were on foot, would not Plymouth Church be bound to give you due notification?

Mr. Bowen—If Plymouth Church has anything against me I am here to answer, and have been ready to do so ever since the controversy began. I have been always ready at the shortest notice. I have done nothing which I am either sorry for or ashamed of. But should any such action be taken in reference to me as you suggest, I should not consider half a day's notice any proper notification. I am entitled to ample notice in case of such a proceeding. I have a great many warm personal friends in Plymouth Church, and I have no idea that there will be any conflict between us. At the same time, if a few restless and unwise people in the church should make a move, such as was made in regard to Deacon West and Mrs. Moulton, I most certainly should defend myself, and the result would be, in my judgment, serious to the interests of the church. All I ask for is what is fair and just before God and man. I do not intend to be intimidated or threatened or driven to adopt any other course than what is right, proper, and Christian-like; and I should resent any other course of treatment toward me on the part of the church.

Reporter—How long is it since you have attended Plymouth Church?

Mr. Bowen—I have just returned from my country-seat at Woodstock, where I have been absent for more than four months with my family. Previous to going into the country I attended the church. What I shall do in the future I have not fully determined.

Reporter—I suppose you must feel your position in relation to the church rather a disagreeable one?

Mr. Bowen—It is rather embarrassing for one in my position to attend the church under existing circumstances. Some of its members, who dare not make any public charges, are very bold in their private attacks and remarks about me. The counsel of Mr. Beecher, Mr. B. F. Tracy, made abominably false and malicious statements in court in the presence of Mr. Beecher, who looked on with apparent smiles of satisfaction, giving people the impression that he approved of these false statements. If Mr. Tracy's statements are true, Plymouth Church ought not to wait a day without summoning me to answer the charges.

Reporter—What do you think of the action of Plymouth Church in regard to Mrs. Moulton and Deacon West?

Mr. Bowen—There is but one way to deal with persons in the position which Deacon West and Mrs. Moulton lately occupied. A Christian, manly course is always safe. Good sense, courtesy, and Christian principle required Plymouth Church to present the matter kindly to Mrs. Moulton and Deacon West, and give them ample time to appear at the bar of the church to answer for the course they had taken; and until they were thus summoned such action as the church has taken is simply ridiculous, a dishonor to Christianity, propriety, and good order. So far as I know, ministers throughout the country, whether friends or foes of Mr. Beecher, have pronounced the course of Plymouth Church in its recent action in regard to these members as unprecedented, unwarranted, defenseless, and unjustifiable. The prominent laymen of the country, also, so far as I have heard any expression of opinion, agree with the clergy in the matter. There is no sect, denomination, or community in Christendom that can stand upon such a platform one minute as has been adopted by Plymouth Church in regard to these members. I say this without special reference to Mrs. Moulton or Deacon West, but simply as a matter of Christian usage and fair dealing.

THE WARD WILL CASE.

THE JURY DISAGREE AND ARE DISCHARGED—A NEW TRIAL TO BE ORDERED, WHEN A VERDICT FOR THE WILL IS TO BE RENDERED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 12.—At 10 o'clock this morning the jury in the Ward will case had not agreed, and Judge Patchen promptly adjourned the court until 5 in the afternoon. The officers of the court have enforced the old common law rule as to keeping deliberating jurors on light diet, and one or two of the older men are reported as being in a somewhat exhausted condition in consequence. At 5 o'clock the jury came into court and reported that they had found it impossible to agree, the differences of opinion being wholly on questions of fact. The Judge then ordered them discharged, they having been fifty-five hours in the consultation-room. Since their discharge it has been learned that they were unanimous in shaking off the last codicil, on the ground that it was not properly executed. This is the provision which puts the children of the testator's first wife on a monthly allowance of $200 each, the principal of their property being permanently left in the hands of Trustees. As to the main part of the instrument, one man alone held that Capt. Ward was not of sound mind. On the question as to whether the will was made under undue influence, the jury stood eight in the affirmative and four in the negative, and here the difference of opinion proved irreconcilable. The disagreement leaves the estate in the hands of the special Administrator until another trial, when a verdict for the will must be obtained under the law of this State, although it has to be formally probated before it possesses any validity or any distribution of property can can take place. Strong efforts will now be made to secure some compromise, although the bad blood existing among the parties to the quarrel renders success very doubtful.

A SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FIRE.

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 12.—A large mill at Moosup, in the town of Plainfield, owned by Sampson, Almy & Co., and leased by Whipple & Fairbanks, of Rhode Island, for the manufacture of satinets, was burned to-day. The picker and dye house were saved. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $40,000.

EARTHQUAKE IN TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 12.—There was a distinct shock of an earthquake here at 2 o'clock this morning, causing buildings to sway, and a rumbling like an explosion coming from the west and rolling gradually east. The shock was the heaviest ever felt here, lasting ten seconds.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE CONSERVATIVE SUCCESS IN THE ASSEMBLY ON THE ELECTORAL BILL—A PRESS BILL INTRODUCED.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—In consequence of its triumph in the Assembly yesterday, the Conservative Party intends to take the lead in the movement in favor of dissolution. It is generally believed that the Assembly will dissolve in December, and that the elections for Senators will be held in January, and for Representatives in February.

President MacMahon has thanked Minister Dufaure for his speech of yesterday, and congratulated him on its success.

In the Assembly to-day M. Dufaure introduced the Press bill. By its provisions the state of siege is to be raised except in Algiers and the departments of the Seine, Rhône, Bouches-du-Rhône, and Seine-et-Oise. The bill also provides that numerous press offenses, such as insults to the authorities, false intelligence, and instigation to crime, shall be tried by the correctional tribunals instead of by jury.

The consideration of the Electoral bill was resumed.

An amendment was adopted providing that Algeria have three representatives instead of six in the new Chamber of Deputies.

La République Française (M. Gambetta's organ,) characterizes the vote yesterday in the Assembly as reactionary. It says: "We are beaten, but not despairing. It is not enough to triumph in the Assembly; the country is still to be won. What has happened should stimulate our zeal. If we can enlighten the country, universal suffrage will take care of itself."

THE MUTINY OF THE LENNIE.

THE SHIP BOUND FROM ANTWERP TO NEW-YORK—THE CREW TO BE DELIVERED TO THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Paris contains the following: The British ship Lennie, Capt. Hatfield, left Antwerp on the 23d of October for New-York. On the 31st, when off the island of Oleron, coast of France, part of the crew mutinied and murdered the Captain, mate, and boatswain. Bottles containing papers begging for succor were thrown overboard by the portion of the crew which did not participate in the atrocity, and these were picked up on the French coast. A vessel was accordingly sent out, which overtook the Lennie. Five men and a boy were on board the latter, four of whom are suspected of complicity in the crime. Six Greek sailors escaped in a small boat. The Lennie will probably be taken into St. Nazaire, and the accused sailors delivered up to the British Government.

YARMOUTH, England, Nov. 12.—The ship Lennie has been taken into Harochelle, Bay of Biscay, with her Captain and mate murdered as reported by cable. The Captain, "Hatfield," and one of the mates belonged to Yarmouth.

News was received here this afternoon of a murder on board of another Yarmouth vessel, Capt. Percy, of the ship Peter Young, being killed by his steward, at Pabellian de Pica.

LARGE FIRE IN GLASGOW.

DESTRUCTION OF COTTON MILLS—LOSS $1,500,000—1,200 PERSONS THROWN OUT OF WORK.

LONDON, Nov. 13—2 A. M.—The large cotton mills at Glasgow belonging to Robertson & Co. and Young & Co. were totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at $1,500,000, and 1,200 persons are thrown out of employment by the disaster.

HEAVY WEATHER IN EUROPE.

AN AMERICAN SHIP DISMASTED—CONDITION OF THE VILLE DE PARIS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The bark Brunswick, from Liverpool for Baltimore, has put into Queenstown with her sails split.

The American ship Belle Morse lost her masts during the storm yesterday.

HAVRE, Nov. 12.—The weather has moderated. The steamer Ville de Paris was successfully docked last night.

THE BELGIAN MINE DISASTER.

FORTY-TWO BODIES TAKEN FROM THE PIT—OTHERS STILL IN IT.

SERAING, Nov. 12.—The loss of life by the explosion in the Mariaharge colliery is appalling. Forty-two dead bodies have already been taken out, and it is thought that several are still in the pit.

SPAIN.

THE TREATY OF 1795 WITH THE UNITED STATES.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—An extraordinary Cabinet Council was held to-day to discuss the reply to the note from the United States relative to the execution of the treaty of 1795.

DEFEAT OF A BAND OF CARLISTS.

BARCELONA, Nov. 12.—The band of Carlists under Castells have been defeated and dispersed. Many have surrendered or fled into France.

SERVIA.

WITHDRAWAL OF SERVIAN TROOPS FROM THE TURKISH FRONTIER.

VIENNA, Nov. 12.—Servia has withdrawn her troops from the frontier and countermanded the order to the Militia to proceed thither, on account of the withdrawal of the Turkish troops.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY AT CORK.

CORK, Nov. 12.—Cardinal McCloskey arrived in this city to-day from Dublin.

CUBA.

DANGERS OF NIGHT TRAVELING IN CERTAIN LOCALITIES.

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—Captain General Valmaseda has issued a decree prohibiting persons living between lines formed by Sagua, Macagua, and Palmillas on one side, and the Trochas, Jucaro, and Moron on the other, from traveling after dark, warning them that if they do they may be shot at sight by patrols and pickets.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest on the South Atlantic coast and in Southern Minnesota, and lowest from Indian Territory north-eastward to the lower lakes. The temperature has fallen from the Lower Missouri Valley to the upper lakes, and risen in the remaining sections. Partly cloudy weather has prevailed from the Missouri Valley to the lakes, but otherwise generally clear weather. The Tennessee River, Cumberland at Nashville, Ohio at Evansville and Paducah, have continued slowly rising.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lake region, rising barometer, north to west winds, colder, partly cloudy weather, followed in the upper lake region by southerly winds and falling barometer.

For the Middle and Eastern States, stationary to rising barometer, westerly winds, veering to northerly, and generally colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For the New-York canal region, temperature near, and possibly below, freezing on Saturday night.

THE PACIFIC DISASTER.

A COLLISION THE CAUSE—THE COLLIDING VESSEL ASHORE—HER CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—A dispatch this afternoon from Port Townsend reports the return of the revenue steamer Walcott from a cruise after the survivors of the Pacific disaster. After finding the Quartermaster of the steamer as previously noted, the cutter steamed for Neah Bay. Near Waddan Island she picked up the body of the under steward of the Pacific. On reaching Neah Bay, Lieut. Harwood, in command of the Walcott, sent Indians in canoes to search the coast, which they did for twenty miles south-west of Cape Flattery, returning after two days, unsuccessful. A heavy gale blew all day Tuesday and Wednesday. The Walcott then sailed for Barclay Sound, Vancouver's Island, thirty-five miles from Cape Flattery, and communicated with the Indians along the Vancouver shore, but nothing of importance was ascertained.

Steaming up Barclay Sound, the first Indian village was hailed. A canoe came off containing a white man, who came aboard and introduced himself as first mate of the ship Orpheus. He stated she had been run into Thursday night previous by a steamer and was wrecked on the following Saturday morning on an island near Copper Island. The Captain and crew succeeded in getting ashore safely and were encamped further up. Proceeding in the direction indicated, another canoe approached, in which was Capt. Sawyer, of the Orpheus. He gave the following account of the disaster: Thursday evening he was approaching the Cape, by his reckoning about twenty miles off, with a fresh south-east breeze, and was steering about north-west. The man at the wheel first saw a steamer head-light off the port bow, and immediately after straight ahead; could see neither of her side lights; could not make out in which direction she was coming; put his helm a-starboard; the light came nearer; continued to starboard his helm until his vessel had turned around, with the sails flat back. The steamer by this time had got very near him; she blew one whistle, and in less than half a minute after her bow struck his ship, glancing his bow just abaft the forechains, crashing in the rail, breaking the planking down to near the copper. She surged alongside of her, striking and grating along her starboard side, carrying away all her starboard braces and rigging on that side, and also the foretopmast. Capt. Sawyer states that he hailed the steamer as she surged past, and called to them to lay by him and send a boat, as he then supposed his ship to be in a sinking condition, but no one answered his hail, neither did he see any one on deck; she drifted or steamed away, he was not certain which; he afterward saw a flash of light, which he took for a signal; he thought they had heard his hail and would lay by him; he saw her no more; his ship at that time demanded all his attention; he lay to the remainder of that night and nearly all day Friday repairing rigging; that forenoon he got under way again and made sail for land. Soon after dark he made a light, which he took for Cape Flattery, not knowing there was a light on the coast further north; he allowed five miles' clearance for Duncan Rock, and considered himself safe for entering the Straits of Fuca, when, at about 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, his ship scraped over a reef, and immediately after struck her bow on a rock, stuck fast, and filled. The light he mistook for Cape Flattery was Cape Beale, the entrance of Barclay Sound, thirty-five miles north of the former. The ship will prove a total loss. Capt. Sawyer got all his valuables, &c., out of her. He encamped on the shore with his wife and crew in tents made of sails. He had hired a canoe from the Indians and started his mate to Victoria for help, but the weather was so bad that the Indians would not venture out on the voyage, and so they were found when the Welcott arrived.

Lieut. Harwood took all of them aboard of his vessel, with the most valuable portion of the goods saved, leaving the first mate of the Orpheus in charge of the wreck until the owners could be consulted. All were landed safely at Port Townsend Friday morning. In Barclay Sound nothing was heard or seen of anything pertaining to the Pacific.

Lieut. Harwood and pilot, Peter Thompson, went to the wreck of the Orpheus and examined it carefully. They say the ship was unexpectedly struck by the steamer just abaft the forward rigging. The Orpheus was registered at 1,067 tons, and was owned by C. L. Taylor & Co. of this city. At the time of the collision with the Pacific she was in ballast on her way to Departure Bay for coal, having sailed from this port on the 29th ult.

There is no expectation now of rescuing any more of those on the Pacific. It has been heavy weather most of the time since the collision, and after a thorough search no hopes are entertained of further discoveries.

THE LOST STEAMER CITY OF WACO.

NO CLUE TO THE MISSING BOATS—THE SEARCH TO BE CONTINUED—LARGE QUANTITIES OF FREIGHT RECOVERED.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 12.—Capt. Sawyer, agent of the Mallory Line, returned late last night. He states that they sailed forty miles southward and to westward, taking in the entire limits of the main track of the Gulf, which was thoroughly searched. They found a dingey boat, bottom up, belonging to a coast vessel. It had not been scorched. A set of steps were also found. Capt. Sawyer states that the large quantities of freight from off the deck of the Waco were found floating, among which were cases of astral oil, which was stored on her upper deck. He thinks this freight must have been thrown overboard by the crew. Among the articles picked up was a jacket life-preserver, from which a string had been torn. No clew was found to the fate of any person on board of the Waco. Capt. Sawyer started outside again this morning to continue the search.

THE GUIBORD TROUBLE.

A DAY FIXED FOR THE BURIAL—A MILITARY GUARD TO BE FURNISHED.

MONTREAL, Nov. 12.—The remains of Guibord are now to be positively interred on Tuesday next. It was at first intended by the Institute Canadian to have the cortege proceed through the city, but such pressure has been brought to bear upon those who represent Guibord that they have resolved to give way on this point. An interview took place this afternoon between Mr. Judge Coursol and Mayor Kingston relative to the course to be pursued by them in their respective positions as the Crown and municipal representatives. Mr. Coursol, who is one of the old French Canadian school, feels unwilling to have anything to do with the matter, notwithstanding he is the proper person to carry out the decree of the Privy Council. The Mayor of Montreal only acts in the matter purely out of courtesy to the adjoining municipalities, who are not able to furnish the Police force necessary for the protection of the funeral procession, and for this reason the Police force of the city, armed with Snider breech-loading rifles, will be loaned to the villagers of St. Laurent and Cote Des Neiges, Judge Coursol, on the part of the Crown, will order out the entire military force at his disposal, consisting of the Prince of Wales' Own Rifles, the Victoria Rifles, Hochelaga Light Infantry, Montreal Garrison Artillery and Stevenson Battery of Flying Artillery, the Fifth Fusiliers, and the Montreal Cavalry. With this force it seems certain that the burial will take place. Whether the authorities will allow the huge sarcophagus to be placed in the cemetery is an open question, and one which it is feared will lead to fresh complications.

So far ten of the rioters of the 2d of September have been arrested. Their trial has been postponed, however, until Thursday next, when the authorities may have a fresh batch to commence

GUIDES TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE BALTIMORE DISCUSSIONS ENDED

SOME THINGS LEARNED AT THIS SESSION—MISTAKES NOT TO BE REPEATED—NOVEL USE OF THE HOG PROPOSED—HOW HEAT IS ABSTRACTED FROM THE HUMAN BODY BY THE AIR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 12, 1875.

The Baltimore session of the Public Health Association is now a thing of the past, and will live only in the *Transactions of the Society*, a yearly volume, published by Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, of the Riverside Press. This publication, though entirely unknown to the average reading public of America, has already made its mark abroad, and has been hailed by the leading sanitary societies as a valuable addition to the cause of reform. But the professional fame which has been awarded to the authors of papers embodied in this work has proved on the present occasion something of a stumbling-block, for the association has been deluged with literary cont

there is little moisture in the air in consequence of rapid evaporation, and the human body is cooled by the fanning of a pleasant breeze, the heat is agreeable, in spite of the thermometer. But if with the same degree of thermometric heat there should be much latent moisture, showing languid evaporation and no cooling currents of air, the heat would be insupportable. Therefore, it is evident that a gap exists in meteorological observations which Mr. Osborne's method will close. And his plan is to heat water to blood heat in a porous vessel, and to expose it to the action of evaporation and wind currents. A thermometer is fixed in the centre of the vessel, and, to obtain an average temperature and average diminution, a spiral thread is kept rotating by means of a complicated clock-work contrivance. The observer, standing in front of the machine and watching the falling of the mercury from graduation to graduation of the scale, records the intervals on a dial plate which resembles a horse-timer. The thermic reduction shows with much approach to actual truth the reduction which does take place in the human body, and is, therefore, a more important factor in meteorological data than the bald statement that April 1 the thermometer was at 84° at Tallahassee, Fla.

There can be no question of the value of Mr. Osborne's invention, and it is to be presumed that at Winter resorts observations will in future be taken with it. GAR.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

PAPERS ON VACCINATION, BY DR. HARRIS, AND THE ANTHRAX EPIZOOTIC, BY PROF. LAW, OF CORNELL, READ.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 12.—The American Public Health Association met at 9 o'clock A. M. After the admission of several new members the Executive Committee was instructed to memorialize Congress in favor of such legislation as will bring about a proper co-operation between the General Government and the several State Governments for a uniform and efficient system of the registry of births, deaths, and marriages. A resolution was passed, in view of the fact that the funds of the association are insufficient to publish in full all the papers presented, authorizing the President to appoint two members who, with the Secretary, shall constitute a Publishing Committee, who shall examine the papers presented to it by the Secretary and decide which shall be published in full, and which in abstract or by title merely. Dr. J. Foster Jenkins, of Yonkers, N. Y., and Dr. A. B. Segur, of Brooklyn, were appointed members of the committee. The following gentlemen were appointed a special committee to carry into effect the plan for a systematic sanitary survey of the United States: Elisha Harris, M. D., Chairman, New-York; Ezra M. Hunt, M. D., New-Jersey; J. H. Rauch, M. D., Illinois; H. B. Baker, M. D., Michigan; J. A. Stewart, M. D., Maryland; C. B. White, M. D., Louisiana; J. N. Logan, M. D., California; J. S. Billings, M. D., United States Army; H. S. Brown, M. D.; J. N. Toner, M. D., Washington City; J. W. Woodworth, M. D., United States Marine Hospital Service, with power to add to the committee.

Resolutions of regret, sympathy, and condolence in the death of Drs. E. Krackowitz and G. W. Heate, late members of the association, were passed and copies ordered transmitted to the families of the deceased. Several papers were then read, including the following by Dr. Harris and Prof. Law:

THE LAWS SECURING VACCINATION.

By Elisha Harris, M. D.

The greatness and value of Jenner's discovery of the preventive of small-pox will never be successfully controverted, but the policy, methods, and laws respecting officially supervised administration of this prophylactic will continue to be discussed until science supplants charlatanry and the popular knowledge of hygiene supersedes ignorance and blind prejudice. It is our purpose in this report to submit the conclusions which the best experience and the acknowledged wants of communities give as the basis for the laws, sanitary provisions, and methods by which the largest benefits of vaccination shall be secured throughout our country. While the plainest laws of social and political economy may fully warrant the enactment of whatever laws are requisite to prevent pestilential diseases, the prevention of small-pox is secured only by a kind of interference with the individual which must first be justified upon the ground that in the first place the safety and welfare of mankind demand it, and secondly, that the laws and all proceedings under the laws are so applied as to do the individual no harm. The most essential conditions are that the quality of the vaccine lymph shall be absolutely perfect; that no barriers of poverty, ignorance, or inaccessibility of means shall prevent the administration of vaccination which each child needs; that every parent and custodian of children and every other person susceptible to small-pox, and every medical practitioner shall, by the timely and adequate provision of the State and local sanitary authorities, be wholly without excuse for failing to have it within accessible reach for application or use under the best instructions; that whatever is ordered or required by the public authorities to be performed in respect of vaccination the laws should enable the same authorities to insure being performed. Vaccination in the United States has always been chiefly an optional or charity service. Compulsory and obligatory laws have rarely been carried successfully into operation.

A system of public registry of vaccination is necessary. The registry cannot be made satisfactory or as valuable as it should be without a system of official inspection of vaccination, and such a system must not be allowed to degenerate into an unskilled service, but must ever be an expert and most pains-taking duty. The registry of vaccination of all the children born in any State must depend mainly upon the public registration of all births, the system of birth-registry being taken as the basis of the system of notification, instruction, and following up, to secure the vaccination of every child. Compulsory resistance to the duty of submitting to vaccination occurs only as a result of prejudice, ignorance, or of unreasonable modes of considering the duty of vaccination. Mere prejudice that has resulted from some accidental evil, following some careless kind of vaccination, is the chief source of opposition. But such prejudice cannot be overcome by compulsion, even in the instances in which the security of a community and the performance of a public duty requires compulsory vaccination.

The best examples of success in enforcing universal vaccination are presented in those countries which in the largest degree provide instructional and very perfect methods. We need only quote such illustrations as those given by Scotland, Belgium, Sweden, and Prussia. Not only are example and well-adapted facilities afforded for every child in the realm, but after notification, instruction, and admonition, the statute begins to be compulsory only after a year has expired. In Sweden two years expire before legal prosecution; and in Belgium there is only an indirect compulsion, affecting privileges of individuals and recognizing the public as well as personal value of protection given by vaccination. Such indirect compulsion being the most important and practicable, we should not fail to resort to it, even if the laws were to provide mandatory requirements and prosecuting officers to compel the vaccination of every human being in a State. If the State has the right to interfere in any way to secure the public benefits of vaccination for the prevention of the best of small-pox, then certainly must the same authority extend to the prevention of imperfect, deceptive, spurious, and injurious kinds of vaccination. There is ample reason why every community should who ly prevent midwives, old women, druggists, clergymen, and amateurs, and all other persons than the legally qualified physicians and such non-medical men as shall be specially instructed and licensed for this duty to perform vaccination. Turning to the legal system, how plainly it appears that, however imperative and compulsory the statute and sanitary code may make the duty to vaccinate every child, and revaccinate or test the sufficiency of the vaccinal safeguard in every person in the community, the methods of administering the vaccination laws must be instructional, persuasive, and convincing, and in every possible way associated with the idea of self-interest and public duty. Whether there be penalties and fines awarded in law to the parents, guardians, and persons who obstinately and wantonly refuse to submit to its requirements or not, experience in all countries where the masses of people are best vaccinated, as in Sweden, Prussia, Italy, France, Belgium, and especially in Bavaria, Hanover, Frankfort-on-the-Main, and numerous cities and small States in which the private and public obligations of timely and universal attention to vaccination is general, is best appreciated and has produced the best results, the instructional and the indirectly compulsory methods are patiently and almost exhaustively applied before the coercive fines and penalties are resorted to. The ultimate necessity and right to resort to the latter extreme measures is undoubtedly among the useful agencies by which common minds are influenced to adopt the optional method of complying with the duty of vaccination. The anti-vaccination leagues and the defiant resistance to the excellent vaccination laws in Great Britain the past year or two ought to have been prevented by blending a larger share of instruction and persuasion with the authoritative duties of the district vaccinators. Scotland, under the Vaccination act of 1864, has achieved the greatest success of any portion of the British dominions in the public and private vaccination of the infant population, for more than 94 in every 100 infants born alive are successfully vaccinated during the first year of life.

THE ANTHRAX EPIZOOTIC.

By James Law, Cornell University.

The disease appeared on the estate of James W. Wadsworth, on the Street Farm, one and a half miles north-west of Avon. The afflicted herd consisted of 277 steers, which had been purchased in Canada at various times during last Spring up to the first week in May. All went well until the first week in August, when five steers died suddenly and unaccountably. The remainder continued to thrive rapidly until the first week in September, when they began again to sicken, and died at a rate varying from three to eight every twenty-four hours. At the date of my visit—Sept. 13 and 14—forty had perished, including the five deaths during August, and fifty more were seriously ill. Others selected from the herd on the slightest suspicion, and so well and lively that they were caught and handled with difficulty, had their temperature elevated to 103°, 105°, and even 107° Fahrenheit. In some the course of the malady was short. From a condition of apparent health they would suddenly drop behind the herd, and after lying dull and panting for some time, would die in convulsions not more than an hour after the seizure. The number of victims dropped out of the herd, moved stiffly and listlessly, cropped the grass rarely, and as if from habit rather than appetite, arched the back, drooped head and ears, and showed an inclination to lie down. The eyes became dull, the horns usually hot at the roots, the muzzle variously moist or dry, and the breathing, pulse, and temperature natural or only slightly increased. The visible mucous membranes showed a dusky brown or yellowish tint, and blood often escaped with the fæces, or, less frequently, with the urine or from the nose. In some carcasses, immediately after death, the blood oozed from the skin, especially along the lower part of the trunk and inner sides of the limbs. It invariably escaped from the dark red and tumid rectum. The blood coagulated loosely and imperfectly, the mucous folds of the rectum were of a deep port wine hue, and the spleen engorged almost to rupture with a dark, diffluent blood. The dusky hue of the mucous membranes pervaded the adipose tissues as well, and pecchiæ were abundant throughout the body. Cadaverous rigidity was little marked, and lasted but a short time. Flies collected on the bony in immense numbers, even before death, evidently attracted by the odor of decomposition.

The manager of the farm and two German workmen who had opened several of the carcasses were suffering from malignant pustules. The first symptom in all these had been the eruption in small pustules on the hand. This increased to a vesicle, burst, and dried up, while a new crop appeared around the point of desiccation. The two elder men, aged from thirty to forty, had considerable erysipelatoid infiltration of the hand and arm, with high fever, nausea, great languor, and muscular pains. They ultimately got well, however, under the care of Dr. Nesbit, who deeply cauterized the sores, had the arms slung and painted with iodine, and administered bark and iron. The third victim, a very robust man of about twenty, scarcely suffered except from the local eruption, which at the time of my visit appeared as a number of raw sores upon hand and arm, each about half an inch in diameter, with an elevated red congested margin, but a healthy, suppurating centre. This man adopted no surgical nor medicinal treatment, but threw off the poison apparently by his own inherent vigor and vitality.

CAUSES OF THE OUTBREAK.

The points of special interest are, first, the development of malignant pustule in man as the result of inoculation from the diseased steers, and, second, the conditions which appeared to contribute to the outbreak among the cattle. The first point has been sufficiently noticed. Of the pathogenic influences affecting the bullocks we may enumerate, first, pletiora. The stock came on the farm in April and the first week in May, in the lowest imaginable condition. They were fed first on corn and afterward on the luxuriant grass of the rich bottom lands of the Genesee River, and laid on flesh with almost unprecedented rapidity. At the period of the attack they were in a very high condition, and the most plethoric were the first to be seized. The blood, in short, was charged to the highest degree with the effete products of rapid tissue change, and presented the best possible field for the propagation and growth of organic poisons.

2. *An Impervious Subsoil.*—The stock had the run of three inclosures, two meadows dotted with fine old shadow trees, and a cedar swamp. All had a subsoil of impervious clay, which approached nearest to the surface in the swamp and the lower meadow, but lay at a depth of several feet in the upper meadow. This land was overflowed by the run every Spring, and, there being no natural nor artificial drainage, the water had to escape by by evaporation mainly.

3. *Rich Surface Soil and Organic Emanations.*—The surface soil was a rich alluvium, and was improved if possible yearly by the deposit from the regular Spring inundations. During the Summer, therefore, there were not only the materials for producing the richest vegetation, but for the disengagement of abundant organic emanations from the decomposing remains of animals and vegetables. In the absence of drainage, all that the vegetation failed to utilize must pass off as malaria, and the period of the outbreak was toward the end of the hot season, when the ground must have attained its maximum of dryness, and when decomposition was taking place at the greatest depth, and consequently in the greatest thickness of soil.

4. *Summer Heat.*—In this connection we must not forget the heats of Summer, rendered much more intense in these perfectly sheltered pastures than in more exposed localities. Nothing could serve more to hasten drying of the soil and organic decay, and the later the season the deeper would the heat and active decomposition have penetrated.

5. *The Contrast of the Temperature of Day and Night.*—I have been unable as yet to secure the meteorological register for September in the Genesee Valley. But that of Ithaca 100 miles due east will give a fair approximation. During the last seven days of August the lowest temperature reached at Rochester was 64° Fahrenheit, the highest 89°; at Ithaca, the lowest 50°, the highest 82°. During the first seven days of September in the lowest at Ithaca was 51°, the higest 87°; during the second week of September, the fatal period, the lowest was 36°, the higuest 79°. But the higest temperature in the shade gives only an imperfect idea of the heat sustained under the direct rays of the noonday sun in those sheltered meadows. The contrast between the midday heat in the sunshine and midnight cold was extreme, and in the vicinity of Ithaca contributed to a wide prevalence of diarrhœa and dysentery among the human population. These chills had doubtless a material effect, but to attribute the outbreak mainly to these vicissitudes would be untenable, for from the 23d to the 24th of September the night temperature touched the freezing point without any bad result.

The most universally acknowledged causes of the malady in animals are: Plethora, or a state of the blood highly charged with organic elements; an impervious soil or subsoil; a very rich surface soil; inundations; a period of heat and dryness calculated to foster the decomposition of organic matters to a great depth in the ground, and a great contrast between the day and night temperatures, and in this case all coincided to produce one of the most malignant types of the disease. It may be added, that while this affection is communicable to all animals by inoculation, it can scarcely be said to spread in any other way, and is therefore to be looked upon as essentially an enzootic disease. We must go to such places as the inundated margins and deltas of large rivers, dried up lakes and marshes, or the rich and pestilential Russian steppes to find any approximation to the disastrous outbreaks in man and beast which blacken the history of past ages.

It only remains to be noted what was done to check the disorder. One hundred of the best steers were turned on a richer pasture with a gravelly subsoil. The remainder were of necessity turned in the higher of the two meadows formerly occupied, but were fenced out from the swamp and lower meadow where the clay approached nearer to the surface. All of both herds were fed with hay and watered with a solution of carbolic acid and bichromate of potassa. The fifty sick bullocks took small doses of nitro-muriatic acid and bichromate of potassa by the mouth, and a solution of sulphate of quinia, iodide of potassium, and bisulphite of soda hypodermically, each repeated twice daily. The result was that of the fifty animals seriously ill on the 14th only two died, and the rest made a prompt and perfect recovery. Only two new cases occurred on the 15th, and these were the last.

The usual resolutions of thanks to the Committee of Arrangements, to the medical profession and citizens for the interest manifested in the welfare of the association, and to the press for the accuracy and fullness of their reports were passed, and the association adjourned sine die.

It was not publicly stated in the session where the next meeting of the association would take place, but it was understood, on the authority of the Secretary, that Boston had been selected by the Executive Committee, the time to be decided hereafter.

A HOSPITAL THAT INVITES DISEASE.

Some mention has already been made of the report of a committee of the Queens County Medical Society regarding the sanitary condition of Hog Island, (or Barnum Island, as it is now called,) and the buildings on the island used as a hospital, pesthouse, and alms-house. From the character of this report the impression is gaining ground among the people of Queens County that the location of the County Poor Farm on this island was a serious mistake. The present hospital, it appears from the report, is constructed without the least regard to ventilation, the manner of heating the building is imperfect, and there is no kitchen where food for the sick can be prepared. The well for supplying the buildings with water is in the cellar; analysis of the water reveals twenty-five grains of inorganic matter to the gallon, besides vegetable growths, and the character of the water is influenced by the rise and fall of the tide. The pest-house is a building with only one room, where small-pox patients are huddled together without regard to sex or age. The conclusions of the committee are that—(1.) A hospital for the sick and an asylum for the insane should be distinct and separate from the poor-house. (2.) The location should be central and easy of access. (3.) The supply of water should be well established, both as regards quality and quantity. The Board of Supervisors are now making an effort to remedy the evil of bad water. They have employed Mr. Theodore A. Carman, of Hempstead, who is engaged in boring for a supply.

A REVOLUTION IN TRADE.

INCREASED EXPORT OF DRY GOODS.

EXPECTED REVIVAL IN A PROFITABLE BRANCH OF THE DRY GOODS TRADE—THE EXPORTS TO EUROPE—ADVANTAGES OF AMERICAN MERCHANTS OVER ENGLISH DEALERS—A SCHEME OF PROFIT.

The wholesale dry goods trade is just now in a ferment of excitement over the discovery of a probable means of relief from its long stagnation. Before the war American dealers enjoyed a large export trade in cotton goods, sheetings, and prints with India, Africa, China, and South America, where the apparel of the natives consists mainly of this class of material. The rise in gold, the increase in the price of labor and of cotton, the abundance of money in the hands of the people, and other causes consequent upon the civil strife, made it unprofitable to compete with the manufacturers of England, and this export business fell off to almost nothing. The home dry goods trade, however, continued to be exceedingly profitable. Capital flowed into the channel so that it is estimated that the number of cotton spindles has increased thirty-three per cent. in the last five years, while the population has not increased more than twelve per cent. in the same period. Then came the panic, followed by the hard times, which occasioned a decrease of consumption far greater than the increase of the population. The home markets became glutted and prices fell steadily downward until at the present time many grades of cotton manufacture sell for less in currency than they did in gold in 1861; to say nothing of forward dating, longer credits, the guarantee system, and other modern innovations. In other words, manufacturers here have begun to experience similar disasters to those of the cotton manufacturers of France from 1827 to 1832. The following table will show at a glance the lowest prices of brown sheetings, print cloths, and cotton—the three kinds suitable for export—at various dates in the past twenty-five years:

	Brown Sheetings.	Print Cloths.	Middling Cotton.
1848. Nov. 1	6½c.	3⅞c.	5¾c.
1849. Jan. 1	6¾c.	4c.	6¼c.
1851. Aug. 1	7½c.	4¼c.	8½c.
1852. April 15	6¾c.	4¼c.	8¼c.
1852. Feb. 1	7¾c.	4¾c.	9¼c.
1855. Nov. 1	8½c.	4⅞c.	9½c.
1865. March 1	8¾c.	4¼c.	12¾c.
1861. July 15	8c.	4¼c.	16¼c.
1875. Oct. 15	8¾c.	4½c.	14c.

While matters were in this unsatisfactory condition, somebody bethought himself of the condition of things in ante-bellum times, and discovered that it would be profitable at the ruling prices to ship goods abroad. The Americans have one great advantage over their English brethren. Competition has kept their goods clear of chalk, size, starch, and other rubbish with which the latter have weighted theirs. The shrinkage of American cotton cloths is only from two and a half to three per cent., while that of British goods is from thirty to thirty-five per cent. Consequently the former had been immense favorites in the colonial markets, and the natives only awaited an opportunity to purchase them on anything like equal terms. Indeed the small export business that hung on during the best period of home trade prosperity was due altogether to this superiority, many persons refusing to accept the English-made goods while they could obtain the American at any price. A hesitating venture was made and was rewarded with success. Others followed, and after a while the new enterprise began to be noised abroad. Orders began to come in for samples, and then other orders for lines of goods. So the infection spread. Agents were sent to this country from Manchester, the very heart of the British manufacturing interest, and they returned home with their purchases, to the astonishment of the English public. The London *Times* in its financial column, Oct. 22, said: "We learn from the *Drapers' Trade Journal* that a Manchester firm has begun to import calicoes from the United States. The fact is significant, and, as the importers say that the goods are of much better quality and appearance than ours, Manchester, it appears, has found a competitor at last; but that must depend upon the price."

Germany was the next to send out an agent, Mr. Dreyffle, who is now in this City loaded with samples. He is to return home next week, and is enthusiastic over the quantity of orders he will be enabled to send back when he reaches there. Since his arrival fresh envoys from England have been sent out, and at the present writing a number of foreigners are busy in this market selecting goods for export abroad. Samples have been freely furnished, and there is now little doubt of our surplus being rapidly cleared off by European jobbers, who, it is estimated, have taken within the past three weeks between four thousand and five thousand packages, besides a considerable quantity in Boston. The following comparative tables of exports of domestic goods for each week since the 1st of July last, will show what has already been done, although it is evident that the goods that have been sold for export have not been shipped as rapidly as they were bought, and that competition will be required to stir the foreigners up:

Week ending	—From New-York.— Value.	Package.	From Boston. Packages.
July 1	$65,535	672	98
July 8	13,508	185	43
July 15	229,569	1,070	18
July 22	54,079	464	96
July 29	59,978	748	141
Aug. 5	29,632	422	1,637
Aug. 12	41,596	360	1,986
Aug. 19	30,906	235	59
Aug. 26	39,105	233	100
Sept. 2	53,678	500	41
Sept. 9	219,672	3,128	36
Sept. 16	39,849	390	179
Sept. 23	87,289	1,077	172
Sept. 30	25,973	162	58
Oct. 7	31,564	535	457
Oct. 14	79,508	743	59
Oct. 21	46,796	495	59
Oct. 28	63,729	638	49
Nov. 4	87,931	604	417

The exports for the week ending Nov. 4 were subdivided as follows:

	Value.	Pkg.
To Hamburg	$26,387	86
To Liverpool	24,745	316
To Havre	24,503	18
To Mexico	5,347	64
To British North American Colonies	1,818	51
To Cuba	1,557	23
To Hayti	1,080	10
To British West Indies	1,016	17
To Dutch West Indies	787	16
To Bremen	719	1
Total for the week	$87,931	604
Previously reported		25,726
Total since Jan. 1, 1875		26,330

	Pkg.		Pkg.
Same time in 1874	16,889	Same time in 1860	79,858
Same time in 1873	13,908	Same time in 1859	65,158
Same time in 1872	11,205	Same time in 1858	52,702
Same time in 1871	15,689	Same time in 1857	24,855
Same time in 1870	13,497	Same time in 1856	32,403
Same time in 1869	18,483	Same time in 1855	22,776
Same time in 1868	8,888	Same time in 1854	22,110
Same time in 1867	10,511	Same time in 1853	31,344
Same time in 1866	8,531	Same time in 1852	52,099
Same time in 1865	167	Same time in 1851	35,591
Same time in 1864	1,122	Same time in 1850	31,540
Same time in 1863	2,809	Same time in 1849	22,077
Same time in 1862	4,686	Same time in 1848	40,919
Same time in 1851	53,814		
From Boston for the week			417
Previously reported			12,708
Total since Jan. 1, 1875			13,125

	Pkg.		Pkg.
Same time in 1874	11,472	Same time in 1861	17,768
Same time in 1873	5,790	Same time in 1860	31,750
Same time in 1872	4,701	Same time in 1859	21,239
Same time in 1871	10,802	Same time in 1858	26,821
Same time in 1870	5,076	Same time in 1857	23,118
Same time in 1869	6,762	Same time in 1856	34,523
Same time in 1868	7,583	Same time in 1855	28,444
Same time in 1867	7,022	Same time in 1854	29,308
Same time in 1866	6,322	Same time in 1853	52,070
Same time in 1865	209	Same time in 1852	53,603
Same time in 1864	230	Same time in 1851	40,921
Same time in 1863	360	Same time in 1850	30,361
Same time in 1862	3,879	Same time in 1849	32,902

The returns from this City next week will probably show much larger figures,—8,200 packages, it is said. As an instance of the possibilities opened to the dry goods trade by this new export business, a gentleman familiar with the Indian market furnishes the following estimate: In India 300,000,000 persons wear cotton clothing, almost to the exclusion of any other. Some is of native manufacture. Of English production is annually consumed 270,000,000 worth. The English stuff is accepted with deserved distrust. The native buys it only because it is low priced, and he cannot get better material for his money. These natives are keen bargainers and experts in the value of the fabric which forms the principal part of their clothing. Every yard of better quality than the English stuff at a fractional decrease in price would be sold at once. The natives are fastidious, and, except in Cochin, Travancore, Canara, and the Malabar Collectorate, on the Western coast, will not wear coarse goods. To suit them goods should be selected ranging here from ten and a half to fifteen cents per yard. Stuff purporting to be of the best quality of English make brings thirty-six cents per yard at wholesale, and is sold by the piece by retailers at forty-eight cents per yard. Suppose a venture should be made. Madras would be the best objective point. It would be advantageous to be the first in the field; therefore, no long sea voyage should be undertaken. The route should be by way of the Suez Canal, and the voyage would not exceed thirty-five days. In ten days more the goods would be sold, the hard cash received in silver rupees, and transferred by cable to New-York. Suppose 3,000 packages be shipped. The cost, of course, would be greater than if a larger quantity were sent, for in the absence of a regular steam traffic through the canal to India, and in recognition of the desirability of having no delay, it would be necessary to engage a vessel for the exclusive purpose; and such a vessel as could be obtained would hold many more than 3,000 cases. Consequently a profit on such a comparatively small venture would represent a much larger proportional profit when the trade should be expanded. Each case contains 2,500 yards. The cost here, at, say eleven cents, which will buy goods of the quality of the Fruit of the Loom and the Lonsdale—both admirably adapted for the Indian market—would be $325,000. The new Indian import duty of five per cent. would be $41,250. Freight at £8 per ton on a 2,000-ton steamer (which would include canal tolls, coal, and all charges) would be $80,000. Landing charges, expenses of supercargo, rent of warehouse, printing, &c., would be covered easily by $50,000. The total cost, therefore, at outside figures would be $996,250, or rather less than fourteen cents per yard. This would certainly not fetch less than an average price of twenty-five cents per yard, or $1,875,000 in all. Indeed, if offered at that figure, the great difference in favor of buyers as against the English cloth would clear out the stock in one day, and that would mean a net profit of $878,750. But the matter would have to be conducted by a man of experience in India in order that the highest results should be achieved. The native "dubashes" or brokers are gentry with whom it is as well to have little to do. For this reason the expenses of a supercargo have figured in the above estimate. He would begin by hiring a "go-down," advertising in the daily newspapers in Tamil, Telegu, and English and having circulars printed in the same languages and circulated. He would call in "Black Tom" on some of the principal "chetties" and "comatties," and when he opened his stock his "go-down" would be thronged. Each case should have the price conspicuously marked in the various languages as well as in English (for many of the most substantial natives are more easily reached by this subtle flattery, and the policy should be rigidly adhered to of making no abatement whatever on any consideration. Giving every purchaser an equal chance there would be a wide distribution, and no hoarding up of large quantities to impede the sale of future consignments. Taking the worst view of the matter, were sales made at a sufficiently large quantity at a simple remuneration, the relief to this market would be equal to the profits of a year's business by the relative effect here of successfully opening a new field of such vast dimensions.

It must be borne in mind that all the facts and estimates hitherto given have been based upon the low prices at present prevailing in this market. Whether the movement is likely to be a lasting one or not is another question, and one that is answered very diversely by dealers. The writer conversed with those merchants who have so far been most largely identified with the new enterprise in this City. He first called on Woodward, Lawrence & Co., of No. 314 Broadway, who have filled a number of small orders for the exporter. These gentlemen professed to know personally very little of the details of the movement, but believed that it is destined to become permanent. They expected further orders in a few days. So far their shipments have been made through Wright, Bliss & Fabyan, of No. 71 Thomas street, to whom they referred for further information. These gentlemen were found to be very enthusiastic in regard to the future of the new export business. They have shipped 4,500 cases to Liverpool, and have orders on hand that will keep two large mills going until Dec. 10. Mr. Bliss said that the subject was engaging the attention of dealers in all directions, and that it had already had a very beneficial effect upon the market. He had no doubt that America would ultimately secure through it the export business she had lost by the war, and that thus there would be an era of prosperity consequent upon steady employment to mill operatives and large sales by manufacturers. He thought that goods can continue to be exported even at an advance upon the present prices which, he confessed, do not pay the manufacturers. In regard to the surplus on hand at present, he said that the general notion of its extent is greatly exaggerated. The recent strikes and stoppage of mills and the new export business have reduced it to a comparatively small quantity. He undoubtedly looked for a considerable stiffening in prices, but considered that it would not be such as would throw a damper upon the export movement. He made a strong point of the relative superiority of American goods and was confident that once they should obtain a foothold abroad they would remain in such demand, even at a good advance on present rates, as would continue to insure a profit to the shipper. Then he looked for a reduction in the price of labor, arising out of the increased value of greenbacks, a decrease in the price of living, and more continuous employment, that would enable manufacturers to work more cheaply. With the introduction of improved facilities in the South for the cultivation of cotton, larger crops can be produced at much lower prices. Skilled labor is not dearer here than in England. Our raw material is on the spot and of superior quality. Even should the price of labor continue to remain as it is a manufacturer can afford to pay higher wages than, for instance, before the war, at the same time that he receives less for his product. This is for three reasons. The first is, that great improvements have been made in machinery, whereby, though labor may not be dispensed with to any great extent, it can be much better utilized than formerly. The second is, that a continual saving is being made from year to year by attending to a score of minor economies in the mill. The wastage, as compared with English mills, is still marvelous, and for the next ten years one of the great elements of success in the cotton mills will consist in a careful saving in this regard. The third reason is that employes work much harder than before the war. In our print cloth mills the same class of weaver that tended four looms before the war now tends six or seven. The machinery is run at materially greater speed, and altogether the work of a weaver to-day is a very different thing from what it was fifteen years ago. Then, should the outward traffic assume the dimensions it surely will, some wide looms may be taken off the manufacture of print cloths and applied to the production of brown shirtings and sheetings. In conclusion, Mr. Bliss said that H. B. Claflin & Co. had been exporting largely, and that they would be able to give some information. Mr. Robinson, the head of the English department of that firm, was disposed to speak slightingly of the movement. It was true that he had forwarded a number of lots to Manchester recently, but not much more than usual. The firm had been in the habit of exporting small quantities right along. At present prices it was profitable to do so, but they could not last, and then the movement would cease. Mr. Robinson also looked to a speedy and large decline in the price of gold, and that of itself would put an immediate stop to export. With the present high price of gold and the low rates prevalent in the dry-goods market, cotton manufactures can be purchased more cheaply than ever before in the history of the trade; but a change must come as soon as the overproduction is worked off, as manufacturers can not afford to run their mills at the present prices. The movement is only temporary, said Mr. Robinson, and is of no consequence. Other dealers assert that it is Mr. Claflin's interest to have as much surplusage as possible come into his hands for disposal. Lawrence & Co., of No. 109 Worth street, have been mostly interested in the German branch of the new movement. The agent sent out from that country came accredited to them, and they express great hopes in the ultimate success of his mission. One of the members of the firm informed the writer that some ventures from this City to England had returned a profit of eight cents per yard over all expenses. He thought a good profit could be made even at an advance on present rates, and said that most manufacturers would prefer to export their surplus at a loss than to sell it here at the regular prices. For instance, if goods are quoted here at ten cents, they prefer to sell them abroad at nine cents than to take ten cents here, because the latter sale would fix a standard price for the commencement of next year's business, to which they would be bound down. Messrs. Lawrence & Co. coincided emphatically in the views of Mr. Bliss in regard to the future of the movement. George C. Richardson & Co., of No. 115 Worth street, leaned to the opinion of Mr. Robinson, of H. B. Claflin & Co. One of the members of the firm acknowledged that a considerable export movement is in progress, and he coincided with all the expressed reasons therefor already detailed, but he did not believe these reasons would remain in force after the surplus should be cleared away and the market stiffened. Manufacturers, he said, cannot afford to renew the present stock except at a large advance upon present quotations, and such an advance will at once put a stop to export by making it unprofitable. Richardson & Co. have had an uninterrupted export business with India, being well acquainted in that country and enjoying facilities for placing their goods there that few American houses possess. Woodward, Baldwin & Co., of No. 43 Worth street, thought that the prospects were good for a revival of the export trade, which the country would not, they claimed, have lost had it not been for the bad administration of affairs at Washington. This firm has shipped between 1,700 and 1,800 cases of goods to Africa, one shipment being 1,500 cases, and they expect orders for more. But the most sanguine of all those with whom the writer conversed was Francis Baker, of No. 61 Thomas street. He predicted that inside of five years Americans will furnish the markets of the world. Labor must constantly grow dearer in England and cheaper here, and, with the probable increase in the production of cotton in this country, our manufacturers will be enabled to produce at such rates that no other country can compete with them.

A number of other firms were also conversed with, but their views were simply a repetition of those given above. The sentiments of the majority were favorable to the future success of the new export movement. The long interval that has elapsed since the dry goods merchants did business abroad has rendered them ignorant of the details of that branch of trade, and they are therefore somewhat timid about engaging in new ventures where success may be problematical. A great, if not the greatest, point in its favor appeared to be overlooked by all with whom the writer conversed, and that is this: The bulk of the shipments so far have gone to England, where, with freightage and other expenses added, they have successfully competed with English-made goods right on the spot of their manufacture. But the object of the movement is not to compete with English goods in England. It is to wrest from them the markets of China, India, South America, and Africa, where, if exportations were made direct, the contest would be more equally handicapped and chances of success rendered proportionately greater. A profit in England means a much larger one in India, for example, whither English manufacturers are compelled to pay freightage as well as American. The movement, however, is yet in its infancy and within the next few weeks should matters continue to be as encouraging as they now appear, a disposition exists to make the most of it. The feeling in Boston is as strong as it is here. Last week one sale was made of 3,500 bales of Continental C and D for export to Manchester, and an order by cable for 1,000 bales more was refused. The steamship Siberia, which left that port on Saturday, took out a large invoice of choice brands.

THE ARMY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER GENERAL—DECREASE IN DESERTIONS AND INCREASE IN RE-ENLISTMENTS—ANNUITIES FOR OFFICERS' FAMILIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Gen. Alvord, Paymaster General of the Army, says in his annual report for the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, the number of desertions during that time was 2,521; re-enlistments of privates, 1,986, and of sergeants, 347. The number of desertions are decreased nearly one-half, while the number of re-enlistments have increased nearly three times during the last fiscal year, as contrasted with the former year. This betokens superior contentment, and is due, doubtless, not alone to the pay being now graduated by length of service and to the effect of the deposit system, but is undoubtedly also due to an improvement in the whole tone and condition of the Army. The total amount deposited by soldiers during the year was $325,256. Doubtless the effect of the system has been, as heretofore, to diminish desertions. There remained, on the 30th of June last, $527,000 in the hands of the Government, received from deposits, and not yet repaid, since the passage of the act of May 15, 1872.

The Paymaster General calls attention to the scheme favorably alluded to by the Secretary of War in his last annual report for the enactment of a system of annuities for the families of deceased officers by voluntary deductions from the monthly pay of officers. It is proposed that it shall be done without eventual expense to the Government. The money to be deducted is worth to the Government a certain per centum of interest. This interest and the expectancy of life (arrived at by careful statistics) are the elements from which annuity tables would be prepared by the most careful and critical calculations. The science of probabilities has reached great precision in its computations, but after certain tables had been used twenty years, more or less, then if found defective corrections could be made, which would more perfectly accomplish the object sought. Some officers have expressed a preference for a voluntary established assessment (made upon the death of the officer) upon each member of the association, a scheme so entirely different from the annuity plan that it probably would not at all conflict with it. There is one precaution that the Paymaster General would emphasize that neither himself nor any other officer be made (as in the case of the late Freedman's Bureau) the custodian of any fund, but that it be deposited in the Treasury, to be withdrawn according to law. The Paymaster General says the allowance and payment of mileage to officers of the Army is so hedged about that there can be and were no abuses of it which are not inseparable from any allowance based upon orders issued at the discretion of men. Therefore he earnestly recommends a return to the system of mileage, as better fitted to do justice to the officer and to the Government.

THE FIFTH AVENUE SUICIDE.

THE STORY OF AN EVENTFUL LIFE—HISTORY OF MINNIE ROANE.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 12.—The proper name of the unfortunate girl who committed suicide at No. 180 Fifth avenue, New-York, was Minnie Roane. She was a native of King William County, in this State, and belonged to one of the most noted F. F. V. families. Her parents were related closely to the family of Hon. William Roane, a former Governor of Virginia, and her grand uncle was a Judge of the State Court of Appeals, and at one time a United States Senator. Her mother died while herself and a sister named Belle were yet quite young, to which may probably be attributed the cause of their misfortunes and terrible fates. About six years ago these two girls, Minnie and Belle, ran away from their home in King William County, with the avowed purpose of beginning a life of shame and misery. They were pursued, however, and, with the aid of some distant relatives living in this city, were captured and returned to their home, where for a time they were kept under the strictest surveillance. As soon as this was relaxed they escaped again, and bent upon leading a life of sin they entered houses of ill-fame in this city. Minnie left here nearly three years ago and went to St. Louis, from thence to New-York, where her history since is well known. Her sister went to Baltimore and, I am informed to-day, threw herself from the window of a hospital in that city and was instantly killed. Another, who was employed in a drug store in this city,

and endeavored to arrest him. On being discovered Real sprang upon Middlecamp and stabbed him repeatedly in the hand with a knife. John C. Gartelman, Middlecamp's assistant, who rushed to the assistance of his employer, was also attacked by Real, who stabbed him on the back of the head. The youthful prisoner, on being arraigned, pleaded guilty to both charges. Recorder Hackett regretted exceedingly that a lad of the prisoner's tender years should have committed so grave a crime, and sentenced him to the mitigated penalty of five years in State Prison.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Argument has been heard in the United States Supreme Court on the following cases:

No. 38.—*Dainese vs. Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; and No. 39—*Same vs. Same et al.*—These actions were brought by one Dainese to restrain the board from destroying a block of frame buildings he had in course of erection on G street, in Washington, and the other by the board to restrain Dainese from further proceeding with the work, on the ground that their plan of structure and material were unsafe. Dainese's bill was dismissed, and the injunction obtained by the board was made perpetual, the court holding that the board had the power to control the character of all buildings erected in the city, under the statute. The appeals insist that the material and construction of buildings were proper, and that neither the board nor the Inspector of Buildings had any power to remove the buildings, which was done pending the decision of the court below. The District Government maintains that the trespass complained of by Dainese was not within the relief afforded by equity, and that his bill was therefore rightly dismissed, and that for the same reason the board was entitled to the perpetual injunction granted in the other case.

F. P. Cuffy and J. W. Ross for appellant, E. F. Stanton for the board.

No. 40.—*Bruner et al. vs. Walker et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Alabama. This was an action to have set aside a sale of the Huntsville Hotel property, at Huntsville, Ala., made to Walker in pursuance of a judgment obtained against the company by the appellants, through the services of Walker's firm, as attorneys. The appellants were merchants in New-York, and in 1867 sent a claim of about three thousand dollars to the firm of attorneys named for collection. The latter advised a sale of the claim, which was concurred in, the consideration being $1,200. The judgment was, however, subsequently forfeited, and at the sale Walker bid in the property, as alleged, for another party, who is his co-defendant. Fraud is now alleged, the appellants claiming that the whole proceeding was conducted in the interest of Walker, and that the claim that he acted for another is a sover merely. The answer averred that he acted as agent only, and that all the funds paid to purchase money were furnished by his principal. The decision below sustained the defense and the appeal questions the correctness of that decision on the evidence adduced.

F. W. Ward for appellants, P. Phillips for appellees.

No. 44.—*Sawyer & Frozier vs. Turpin et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—This was a bill by the appellant as assignee of one Bachelier, a bankrupt, against an English firm, of which Turpin was managing agent, and the other appellees as creditors, to set aside as fraudulent, under the Bankrupt act, two conveyances of property, real and personal, made by the bankrupt to Turpin, to hold as security for the bankrupt's indebtedness to his firm. There is no question as to one of the conveyances, the decree below in favor of the Assignees being concurred in, but as to the other, which was a chattel mortgage, and in respect to which the decree was for the appellees, it is claimed by the Assignees that it was fraudulent and, therefore, void; and it is contended that the appellees were not preferred by it with full knowledge of the insolvency of the firm. This is denied, and the case turns upon the decision of this question of fact.

J. G. Abbott and B. Dean for appellants. J. D. Ball for appellees.

No. 42.—*Hall et al. vs. Lansing et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. This was an action by the defendants to recover partners against the plaintiffs as partners also, to recover certain alleged loans, and certain payments or freight and insurance upon consignments which claims had been put into judgment in the State of New-York, and were now sued on in that form. The chief points of defense were a counter-claim for a breach of orders by the defendants below in not selling a consignment made to them by which the plaintiffs there were losers, and the objection that the judgment sued upon was not a valid judgment. The judgment was allowed to stand, and it is here insisted that the judgment was obtained without jurisdiction in the court rendering it, for want of proper authority to the attorney bringing the suit; and it is argued that this question of want of jurisdiction may always be interposed against a judgment when sought to be enforced, or when any benefit is claimed for it the want of jurisdiction, either of the subject matter or of the person, renders the judgment a mere nullity, and that to show want of jurisdiction the recitals in the judgment record may be contradicted.

S. W. Packard for plaintiff in error; S. S. Harris for defendants.

On motion of Mr. J. S. Black, H. K. Whiton, Esq., of Chicago, Ill., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 43.—*The Town of Concord, plaintiff in error, vs. The Portsmouth Savings Bank.*—This cause was argued by Mr. George H. Williams, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Isaac G. Wilson and Mr. S. B. Perry for the defendant in error.

No. 44.—*The Phillips and Colby Construction Company, plaintiff in error vs. Mark T. Seymour et al.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Thomas Dent, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and continued by Mr. H. K. Whiton for the defendants in error.

Adjourned until Monday.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—In the Court of Appeals Friday, Nov. 12, 1875:

No. 12.—*Hugh Doherty, appellant, vs. Edward Sluker et al., respondents.*—Argued by David R. Garnas, of counsel for appellant, and by Jesse Johnson, for respondents.

No. 13.—*George D. Shipman et al., respondents, vs. Charles C. Montgomery, Administrator, appellant.*—Argued by Edward G. James, of counsel for appellant, and by L. W. Russell for respondents.

Proclamation made and court adjourned.

INSOLVENT ASSIGNMENTS.

The following insolvent assignments were filed yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas:

Meyer Moral and Bernard Moral to David Moral; liabilities, $5,632; assets, $1,800; Assignee's bond, $1,800. Jacob Kuegman to David Lowen; liabilities, $17,076 59; assets, $2,733 77; assignee's bond, $9,000. The following insolvent assignments, without schedules annexed, were filed in the Supreme Court: Richard Worthington & Co. to Amaziah L. Ashman; Everett Trask and Walter S. Fairfield to Marcella Folsom.

END OF THE DAWN VALCOUR COMMUNITY.

To the long list of socialistic failures, says the Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press*, is now to be added that of the Dawn Valcour Community, which has finally and definitely succumbed to the inevitable. Those "advanced thinkers," Col. John Wilcox and Hannah Augusta White, who have been living in Robinson Crusoe style on Valcour Island the past Summer, have abandoned the attempt to reorganize society on a new basis, in this part of the world, and have gone to New-York City. A few other Communists who have been living on the southern part of the island will also leave in a day or two, and their departure, with the transfer of the property to other hands, will end forever, probably, the attempt to found a new Utopia in the sunny waters of Lake Champlain. The community was started a year ago with a great and prolonged flourish of trumpets. Orrin Shipman, the originator of the scheme, was to put in his property, which he liberally estimated at $100,000, (that figure being reached by putting in the inventory beau-poles at $500 per cord and other farm products at similar figures, at $37,000;) the land was flowing with milk and honey; it had only to be tickled with the hoe to laugh out in luxuriant harvests; new industries were to be introduced, hitherto unknown to the wild and savage Vermonters; society was to be regenerated; and, in fact, we seemed to stand at the very dawn of the millennial era. But it soon became evident that there was a mistake somewhere. The apostles of the new dispensation were found to be loose fishes generally—bankrupts in purse and honor, bound together by the single tie of chronic impecuniosity. A more singular collection of poverty-stricken impracticables could scarcely be gathered than these men and women, who had undertaken the somewhat serious task of turning the world topsy-turvy, and instituting a radical reform in the customs, morals, and religion of mankind. Dissensions soon arose. Mr. Shipman accused Wilcox—one of the leaders from the first—of theft, and the latter retorted by calling the venerable founder of the commune a perjurer, and other unpleasant names. The colonists quarreled among themselves, and a portion removed to the south end of the island. Finally, no money being forthcoming from any direction, the original proprietors of Valcour foreclosed their mortgages, and the reign of the socialists came to an end. Mr. Shipman is now lying at the point of death at his residence in Winooski.

THANKSGIVING IN PENNSYLVANIA

Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, has issued the following proclamation appointing a day of thanksgiving:

In the abundant crops with which Heaven has blessed us; in the absence of pestilence and want from our midst; in the diminishing distress that pervades the channels of trade, and the prospect not only of a revival of commerce and manufactures throughout all the States of the country, but of a happy and cordial reunion of the people thereof, the nation has occasion for thankfulness. I respectfully ask, therefore, that the people of Pennsylvania in accordance with the recommendation of the President of the United States, assemble on the 25th day of November, 1875, to give thanks to the Great Author of all our blessings, and to petition for the continuance of Divine favor to the nation and State.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 6th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and of the Commonwealth the one-hundredth. J. F. HARTRANFT.

By the Governor:
M. S. QUAY, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000	U. P. Land G.	98⅛	1900	Lake Shore	61⅛
10,000	do	95⅝	100	do	61⅝
1,000	U. P. Sink. F.	89	1000	do	61⅝
26,000	do	89⅛	20	do	61⅝
600	Erie Railway	17⅛	1200	do	61¼
300	do	b3. 17⅝	1000	do	61⅜
100	Michigan Central	66⅛	1000	do	61⅜
600	Western Union	76¼	200	do	61⅜
400	do	76⅛	100	St. Paul	35⅛
1400	do	76	100	do	35⅝
100	do	s3. 75⅞	500	do	s3. 35⅝
200	do	c. 76	100	do	35⅝
1500	do	76⅛	200	St. Paul Pref	64⅞
600	do	s3. 76	100	North-western	c. 38⅛
200	do	c. 76⅛	500	do	38⅛
10	Wells-Fargo Ex	80½	300	do	b3. 38⅛
600	Pacific Mail	39¼	200	do	b3. 38⅝
500	do	39⅜	200	Union Pacific	72¾
100	do	c. 39⅝	100	do	72½
200	do	39⅛	800	do	72¾
100	do	s3. 39⅞	700	do	73
600	do	39¼	200	do	73⅛
700	do	39⅜	100	do	73
100	do	c. 39⅝	80	do	72¾
100	Tol. & Wabash	66	100	do	b3. 73¼
600	Pacific R. of Mo	13¼	200	St. L. K. C. & N.Pf.	27
100	do	13⅜	100	Han. & St. Jo	22⅜
100	do	13⅛	600	do	22
100	do	s10. 13	100	do	b3. 22
200	do	b3. 13⅛	100	do	21⅞
200	do	13⅝	100	do	21¾
100	do	13⅛	100	do	21⅞
100	do	13¼	100	Ohio & Miss	c. 18
100	do	13½	1300	do	18
400	do	13⅞	300	do	17⅞
400	do	14	100	do	18
100	do	14¼	100	do	18
500	do	14			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	121⅛	$25,100	U. S. 5-20, R, '65	12.116
3,350	do	b. c. 121⅛	60,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	119⅛
15,000	do	121⅝	5,000	do	b. c. 119¼
21,000	U. S. 5-20 C., called bds	114¼	60,000	U.S. 5s, '81, R	115¼
8,000	U. S. 5-20 R., call'd bs. b. c.	114¼	50,000	do	s3. 115¼
			1,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	124

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Mo. 6s, '77	102	100	C. & N.W. b. c.	s30. 38½
5,000	Tenn. 6s, old	47¼	100	do	c. 38⅝
9,000	Tenn. 6s, n. s.	46	200	do	b3. 38⅝
20,000	Dis. of C. 3.65s	71¼	200	do	s3. 38⅜
30,000	do	71⅜	800	Pac. M. S.S. Co.	b. c. 39⅜
1,000	Alb. & Sus. 2d	108¼	400	do	b3. 39½
4,000	B., C. & R. 1st	40	400	do	39¼
1,000	M. & S. P. 1st, La C. Div.	94½	500	do	39⅜
5,000	M. & S. P., I. & M. Div.	83	200	do	39½
2,000	Am. D. I. Co. 7s	100	700	do	s3. 39⅝
3,000	C. & N. W. C. G. B.	87⅞	200	do	39⅝
5,000	do	88	2200	do	39⅞
1,000	C. & N. W. Con. 7s	96¼	500	do	b3. 39⅞
2,000	M. & St. P. 7s	71.10⅜	300	do	40
1,000	M. & E. 1st, Con. 10	63½	1400	I. S. & M. So. b. c.	61⅜
4,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	104	1200	do	s3. 61¼
20,000	do	104⅜	100	do	61⅜
5,000	C. P. 1st, S. Jo. Beh.	88½	500	do	61⅝
2,000	L. B. & W. 2d.	10	1100	do	61⅞
5,000	Mich. Cen. 7s	101½	88	do	61⅞
5,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	104	200	do	s15. 61⅜
1,000	Har. 1st, 7s. R.	111¼	300	do	61⅝
1,000	N. Missouri 1st	90½	1600	do	61⅜
4,000	U. Pacific 1st	103⅜	1600	do	s3. 61¼
7,000	do	103⅛	1000	do	61¼
5,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.	99	1000	do	61⅛
10,000	do	98⅜	57	C. R. of N. J.	b. c. 105
10,000	do	b3. 99	100	do	104⅜
2,000	U. Pac. S. F.	89¼	200	do	105
3,000	do	89⅜	200	Erie Railway	b. c. 17⅜
5,000	do	89	3600	do	17
8,000	do	88⅞	1000	do	s3. 17
7,000	do	89	100	do	s3. 16⅞
10,000	O. & M. Cons.	91¼	200	do	b3. 17
1,000	T. P. & W. 1st, West. Div.	68	100	Union Pacific	b. c. 73¼
6,000	L. & N. Con. '98	82	500	do	73½
9,000	W. U. T. C. 1900	98¼	300	do	b3. 73¼
1,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, C.	79¾	100	do	72¾
10,000	do	79¼	400	do	73
10,000	Mo. 6s, No. 1	75½	200	do	b3. 73⅛
100	Mar. a. p.	b. c. 7	2100	do	73¼
100	A. & P. Tel.	b. c. 3	19	400	s3. 40¼
300	N. T. C. & H.	b. c. 105	200	Chi. & N.W.	b. c. 83⅜
100	Erie Railway	b. c. 16⅞	500	do	38⅛
2900	West. Un.	b. c. 75⅝	200	C. & N. W. Pf.	b. c. 82
1500	do	75½	100	L. S. & M. So.	b. c. 61¾
1200	do	75⅜	300	do	b3. 61¾
100	do	b4. 75⅝	300	do	61¾
100	do	s3. 75⅝	900	do	s3. 61¾
100	do	s4. 75⅜	300	Ohio & Miss	b. c. 18
100	do	75½	200	do	17⅞
500	do	s3. 75⅜	100	do	s3. 17¾
100	do	b3. 75½	700	do	17⅞
1400	do	75⅜	200	do	b3. 18
2000	do	76⅛	400	C. M. & St. P.	b. c. s3. 35½
100	do	s5. 75¼	300	C. M. & St. P.	b. c. 64⅜
100	Chi. & R. I.	b. c. 104¼	200	Han. & St. Jo.	b. c. 22⅜
21	Adams Express	102¼	100	do	22½
14	do	b. c. 102¼	200	do	b3. 22½
200	do	b3. 102	300	Han. & St. Jo.	P. b. c. 25½
10	American Ex	88¾	100	do	c. 25½
9	do	89¼	500	P. R. of Mo.	b. c. 13¾
40	do	b. c. 88¾	400	do	13¾
1000	St. L., K. C. & N.	b. c. 5			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	121⅝	800	Pacific Mail	40¼
1,000	Bk'in 6s, W.L.	103⅞	100	do	40⅜
35,000	Cen. P. G. Bs.	104	200	do	b3. 40⅜
5,000	N. W. Con.	97	700	do	40¼
3,000	Harlem 1st, C.	111	200	do	c. 40¼
10,000	Pt. Wayne 2d	108	400	do	b3. 40⅜
20	Delaware & Hud.	120⅜	3200	do	40⅜
100	P. Con. L. & Pet. Co.	90¾	400	do	b3. 40⅜
100	Erie Railway	16⅞	1300	do	40⅜
100	do	b3. 17	1800	do	40⅜
500	do	17	200	do	s3. 40⅜
700	West. Union	75⅜	2400	do	40⅜
1000	do	s3. 75¼	1200	do	40⅞
1400	do	75⅛	1000	do	b3. 41
400	do	s10. 75⅛	1100	do	40
400	do	75⅜	100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	b3. 105
500	do	b3. 75⅜	300	Mich. Central.	s3. 66¼
1100	do	75⅜	100	Lake Shore	b3. 61⅜
1100	do	b3. 75⅜	100	do	61⅜
200	do	s3. 75½	100	Rock Island	104¼
400	do	75⅜	100	do	104⅜
400	do	75⅛	100	do	104⅜
100	do	75⅜	100	Del., L. & W.	71¾
100	do	75⅝	100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	25¼
300	do	s3. 61¼	100	Han. & St. Jo.	22⅜
300	do	s3. 61⅜	600	do	22½
700	Union Pacific	72¾	100	Pac. R. of Mo.	13⅛
20	do	72⅛	300	do	s3. 13
100	do	71⅝	300	do	13
400	do	71½	200	do	s3. 13¼
200	do	72	200	do	13¼
15	Illinois Central	93	800	do	13⅜
100	North-west. Pref.	52½	300	do	13⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,500	U. S. 5s, Reg., '81	115⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	L. S. C. 1st, C.	100	100	Un. Pacific	b. c. 73
	b. c.	102½	200	do	73¼
3,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	50	600	do	73½
1,000	M. & St. P., C. & M. Div.	85¼	100	do	76⅝
6,000	Ohio & M. 2d.	69	100	do	73½
3,000	C. & N. W. Cons. Coup. G. Bs.	88	500	do	s3. 39¼
5,000	C., C., C. & I. 1st.	106	200	do	b3. 38⅞
5,000	St. L., J. & C. 1st.	90	100	do	40
6,000	W. U. T. C. 1900.	98	1600	do	40¼
1,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, C.	79¾	2000	do	40¼
10,000	do	79¼	900	do	40¼
10,000	Mo. 6s, No. 1	75½	400	do	40¼
100	Mar. a. p.	b. c. 7	2100	do	40¼
100	A. & P. Tel.	b. c. 3	19	400	s3. 40¼
300	N. T. C. & H.	b. c. 105	200	Chi. & N.W.	b. c. 83⅜
100	Erie Railway	b. c. 16⅞	500	do	38⅛
2900	West. Un.	b. c. 75⅝	200	C. & N. W. Pf.	b. c. 82
1500	do	75½	100	L. S. & M. So.	b. c. 61¾
1200	do	75⅜	300	do	b3. 61¾
100	do	b4. 75⅝	300	do	61¾
100	do	s3. 75⅝	900	do	s3. 61¾
100	do	s4. 75⅜	300	Ohio & Miss	b. c. 18
100	do	75½	200	do	17⅞
500	do	s3. 75⅜	100	do	s3. 17¾
100	do	b3. 75½	700	do	17⅞
1400	do	75⅜	200	do	b3. 18
2000	do	76⅛	400	C. M. & St. P.	b. c. s3. 35½
100	do	s5. 75¼	300	C. M. & St. P.	b. c. 64⅜
100	Chi. & R. I.	b. c. 104¼	200	Han. & St. Jo.	b. c. 22⅜
21	Adams Express	102¼	100	do	22½
14	do	b. c. 102¼	200	do	b3. 22½
200	do	b3. 102	300	Han. & St. Jo.	P. b. c. 25½
10	American Ex	88¾	100	do	c. 25½
9	do	89¼	500	P. R. of Mo.	b. c. 13¾
40	do	b. c. 88¾	400	do	13¾
1000	St. L., K. C. & N.	b. c. 5			

FRIDAY, Nov. 12—P. M.

Business at the Stock Exchange to-day was more active than for several days past, the transactions amounting to 161,000 shares, of which 46,000 were in Western Union, 43,000 in Pacific Mail, and 24,000 in Lake Shore. In the early dealings the course of prices was somewhat irregular, but in the afternoon the market became very firm, and a general improvement in prices took place. The widest fluctuations of the day were in Union Pacific, which advanced from 72¼ to 73¼, and toward 1 o'clock receded to 71½. The stock made a subsequent advance, and finally sold at 73¼, against 71⅜ at the close yesterday. Pacific Mail ranged between 39½ and 40 for some time, with an evident movement on the part of the "shorts" to cover. When the buying became more marked the dealings were attended with considerable excitement, and the price was run up to 41, the closing price. New-York Central sold at 105, Rock Island at 104¼@104¾, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at 117¾@118. Michigan Central declined from 66¼ to 66, and afterward recovered. The North-western and St. Paul shares were firm, closing at the advance. Lake Shore fell off from 61½ to 61¼, and advanced to 61⅜. Missouri Pacific closed at 13½, the two extremes of the day being 13 and 14¼. Hannibal and St. Joseph declined to 21½, but afterward sold as high as 22¾. Western Union was weak in the early dealings, and declined from 76¼ to 75⅜, but closed at a recovery of ⅛ ₱ cent. In the general list the highest quotations of the day were current at the close.

The money market worked steadily to-day at 3@4 ₱ cent. for call loans on pledge of ordinary Stock Exchange collaterals, the latter being the closing rate. Discounts are quoted at 6@7 ₱ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $470,000.

The foreign advices reported an improvement in the London market and some depression on the Paris Bourse, due to failures there. The Bank of England lost £10,000 bullion withdrawn on balance to-day. Money is reported at 2½ ₱ cent. on Government securities at the London Stock Exchange, where fortnightly settlements were made to-day. Consols closed at 94⅛@94¼ for money and 94¼@94⅜ for the account, and United States Bonds at 103⅜@103⅝ for old 1865s, 108⅛@108⅜ for 1867s, 104⅜@104⅝ for 10-40s, and 103⅜@103⅝ for new 5s. The sterling exchange market was firm and the leading drawers advanced their rates at an early hour to $4 83 for long and to $4 88 for demand sterling. The demand was active for to-morrow's packet, and actual business was done at about $4 82½ and $4 87½. Gold was firm at the opening, selling at 114½@114⅝, but in the afternoon the price touched 114⅜, at which closing sales were made. The market ruled quiet and presented no special feature. Cash gold was easy and loaned at 1 to 3 ₱ cent. for carrying, as also free of interest.

Government bonds were firmly held, and in some cases at higher prices. The advance was general, and brought out very few offerings of bonds. In railroad mortgages the Pacific issues were most prominent, but the dealings were well distributed in the general list. The advance was equal to ¼@1 ₱ cent., except in the case of Hannibal and St. Joseph (8s) Convertible, which reacted to 79⅜. The transactions amounted to over $300,000, of which $172,000 were Central and Union Pacifics. In State bonds, Tennessees sold at 47 for old and 46 for the new series. District Columbia 3-65s rose to 71¼@71⅜.

The import entries of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week ending this date are $1,329,090, and the amount marketed $1,332,207. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1 this year are $83,485,853, and the total amount marketed $83,721,948.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 11.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	114⅜	114⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coup	115½	115½
United States 5-20s, 1862, coup	114½	114½
United States 5-20s, 1867s, coup	120⅞	121⅛
Bills on London	$4 81½@$4 82	$4 82½
New-York Central	104⅞	105
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅝	104⅞
Pacific Mail	39	41
St. Paul	35⅝	35⅞
St. Paul Pf	64¾	64⅞
Western Union	76¼	75⅞
Union Pacific	71¾	73¼
Lake Shore	61½	61⅞
Wabash	6	6
North-western	38⅝	38⅞
North-western Preferred	52⅝	52
Rock Island	104⅜	104½
New-Jersey Central	103½	103½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	14	14¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf	29	29
Delaware, Lack. and Western	118	117⅞
New-Jersey Central	104⅞	104⅜
Michigan Central	66½	66½
Illinois Central	92¾	92¾
Union Pacific	73¾	71½
New-York and New-Haven	145¼	145¼
C., C. and I. Central	5¾	5¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	22¾	21¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf	26	25¼
Ohio and Mississippi	18¼	17¾
Missouri Pacific	14¾	13
Morris and Essex	103½	103½
Western Union	76¼	75⅜
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	19	19
Pacific Mail	41	39¼
Quicksilver	18	17⅝
Maryland	17	17
Adams Express	102	102
St. Louis, Kan. City and N.	5	5
St. Louis, K. C. and N. Pref.	21	21
Total sales		161,552

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	123⅞	124¼
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121⅝	121⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122½	122⅝
United States 5-20, 1862s, registered	114⅛	114½
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupons	114⅜	114½
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered	114	114½
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons	114	114⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	116	116½
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	116	116½
United States 5-20s, 1875, new, reg	119	119⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coupons	119⅛	119⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121	121¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121⅜	121⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	121¾	121⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	121¾	121⅞
United States 10-40s, registered	115⅛	115⅜
United States 10-40s, coupons	115⅛	115⅜
United States 5s, 1881, registered	115⅜	115⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	115⅜	115½

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $100,000 for interest, and $302,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$39,904,000
Gold balances	1,829,550
Currency balances	2,106,144

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$68,213,816
Currency balances	4,121,868
Gold exchanges	5,276,743
Gold balances	766,377

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	30	N. Y. Comp. B'ty L.	107
Alabama 5s, 1886	30	N. Y. 6s, Gold Ln. '81-'20	107
Alabama 8s, Endorsed	30	N. C. 6s, old, Ja. & J.	17½
Ark. 6s, Funded	35	N. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	17½
Ar. 7s, L.R. & F. S. Is.	9	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J.	45
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	9	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	45
Ar. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O	9	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. co. J. & J.	35
Ark. 7s, M., O. & R. R.	9	N. C. 6s, N. C. Rc. o. A. & O.	35
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	9	N. C. Fund. Act, '66, 6	8
California 7s, 1870	114	N. C. Fund. Act, '68, 6	8
California 7s, l. bds.	114	N. C. new bds., J. & J.	8
Connecticut 6s	106	N. C. new bds., A. & O.	8
Georgia 6s	91	N. C. Sp. tax, cl. 1	3
Georgia 7s, new bds.	101	N. C. Sp. tax, cl. 2	3
Georgia 7s, indorsed	98½	N. C. Sp. tax, cl. 3	3
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	102½	Ohio 6s, 1875	109
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	103½	Ohio 6s, 1886	107
Illinois War Loan	102½	Rhode Island 6s	108
Kentucky 6s	103¼	South Car. 6s	31
Louisiana 6s	36	S. C. 6s, Jan. & Ju	31
Louisiana 6s, n. bds.	36	S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	31
La. 6s, new Float D.	36¼	S. C. Fund. Act, '65	31
La. 7s, Penitentiary	33	S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J.	31
La. 6s, Levee bds	37⅝	S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O.	31
Michigan 6s, 1878-9	103	S. C. 7s, of 1868	32
Michigan 6s, '83	105	S. C. non-Fund. bds.	4¾
Michigan 7s, '90	109	Tenn. 6s, old	47
Mo. 6s, due in '75	102	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	46
Mo. 6s, due in '76	102½	Tenn. 6s, new series	46
Mo. 6s, due in '77	102	Texas 10s of 1876	101
Fdg. Bds. due 1894	105	Va. 6s, old	35
L. B. due '81 to '91	102½	Va. 6s, new bds., '66	40
Asy. or Uni. due '92	101½	Va. 6s, new bds., '67	40
H. & St. Jo. due '75	101½	Va. 6s, Cons. bds	71
H. & St. Jo. due '76	101½	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup	65
H. & St. Jo. due '86	101½	Va 6s, Def. bds	9
H. & St. Jo. due '87	102½	D. of Col. 3.65s, 1924	71⅜
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L.	107		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—NOV. 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	104	...
City 6s, New	108⅞	109
Camden and Amboy Railroad	123	123½
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅝	50¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55⅝	55⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾	62½
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	19⅝	19⅞
Northern Central Railroad	31	32
Lehigh Navigation	51	51⅜
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	104⅝	105

A notice in our advertising columns calls an important meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company for the 17th inst. It is understood that the committee appointed at the meeting of Sept. 30 will report the result of the conferences with the bondholders. It is very desirable to secure a full attendance.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

LAMAR

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 184 Broadway, corner John st.

CAPITAL $200,000 00

All invested in United States Registered Bonds.

ASSETS, Nov. 1, 1875 ..... $402,680 04

☞ STOCK PRIVILEGES COST FROM $10 TO $1,000, a call on a fluctuating market pay a profit every thirty days of five to fifteen times the amount invested without any additional liability beyond the cost of the privilege. Explanatory pamphlet and weekly financial report sent free to those desiring to speculate. Address ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., bankers, No. 12 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, Nov. 12, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls	464

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE—Mr. Edwin Booth, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30—RICHELIEU—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CASTE—Mr. George Honey, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon. Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PHILHARMONIC CONCERT—Mr. Theodore Wachtel, Mme. Falk-Auerbach and grand chorus. Matinée at 1:30—DER FREISCHUTZ, (German Opera.)

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinée.

STEINWAY HALL.—SYMPHONY CONCERT—Miss Antoinette Sterling and grand chorus under direction of Mr. Theodore Thomas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—(Pantomime)—Mr. George L. Fox. Matinée.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—THE SPHINX. (French Drama. Matinee at 1:30—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. Matinee.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, MECHANICS, AND AGRICULTURE.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE ROAD TO RUIN—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett. Matinée at 1:30—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Sunday Evening—GRAND CONCERT.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor. Matinée.

THEATER COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinée.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, &c. Matinée.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart. Matinée.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

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THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

The orders from newsdealers for extra copies of next Sunday's edition of THE TIMES, containing Mr. ROBERT BROWNING'S new poem, "The Inn Album," are already very numerous. Advertisers desiring to embrace this opportunity of giving publicity to their notices should send in their announcements early to-day, in order that they may be properly classified.

MR. ROBERT BROWNING'S NEW POEM.

We shall publish Mr. Browning's new poem, "The Inn Album," as soon as completed, in a separate supplement sheet, which we shall present to the readers of THE WEEKLY *and* SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. *We beg to announce that we have secured the American copyright for the publication of Mr. Browning's poem.*

There is no accounting for the recent course of the *Nation* in reference to local questions except upon the hypothesis that the editor of that journal has ceased to study them for himself on the spot, and treats them at a distance on second-hand information. To begin with, the *Nation* asserted that the "Boss" had reduced the laborers' wages, and deserved credit for it, whereas JOHN KELLY expressly declared at several public meetings that he was opposed to the measure, and thought $2 a day was not enough for the working man. These speeches have evidently not yet fallen under the eye of the editor of the *Nation*. Then the paper made out that JOHN MORRISSEY was the Republican candidate, whereas the Republican Party had nothing whatever to do with his nomination, and he was elected by Democratic votes, and will undoubtedly vote on all questions with the Democratic Party. Then the *Nation* said that "MORRISSEY and his kind" were driven out of Tammany Hall two years ago, whereas nothing of the sort took place two years, or even one year, ago. Then it alleged that KELLY had been "deposed," and another "Boss" set up by the Reformers, in the person of MORRISSEY—a statement of affairs which all our readers who live in the City know to be absurd. We simply submit it to their judgment. All the alleged facts presented by the *Nation* are pure fiction, and all its theories are wildly wrong. We have never seen so clever a paper fall into so many blunders before. It illustrates the danger of allowing one's prejudices to run away with one's head, and it also serves to prove the impossibility of treating New-York politics with adequate information from the centre of Africa—or Massachusetts.

Our Controller of the Currency having had his "attention called" to an article in the *Economist*, of London, on the San Francisco panic, sends to that journal a long explanation of the American law of bank reserves. The Controller's interpretation of the law is well known in this country; it is that the banks are at all times justified in drawing on their reserves to pay demands of depositors or note-holders, but not for discounting. This is precisely what the *Economist* regards as an error, holding that in times of incipient panic the banks should be allowed to lend freely, and that this is one of the purposes for which reserves ought to be kept. Experience in this country tends to support this view. The soundness of a bank depends not so much on the reserve it keeps in times of panic, but on the way it lends its money, the kind of business it helps, and the manner in which it uses its reserve. As a protection to depositors, the law requiring a reserve and prohibiting discounts when they are most needed is worthless. Publicity as to the condition of the banks and constant central redemption of their notes would be a far better protection to all creditors of the banks than the present arbitrary law affords.

"About this time expect plans for resumption of specie payments," is what the compilers of political almanacs might have set down as their prediction for the month of November any time these last ten years. This year the crop is quite up to the average in quantity, and, we are bound to say, considerably above the average in quality. The elections have given a quietus to the numerous projects for resumption by means of "interconvertible bonds," and nearly every one who approaches the subject in earnest acknowledges the necessity of reducing, in one way or another, the volume of the paper currency. The proposition most generally favored is that of funding, and this is undoubtedly the simplest, safest, and easiest, as it is also the most natural. How far it will find support in Congress we are not prepared to say. We fear that its prospect there is not cheerful. The present Congress was not elected for any such purpose, and the feeling in the country is not strong enough as yet to force the matter. It will, however, engage a great deal of attention before the Winter is over, and public opinion may become more positive and urgent.

It seems to us a great pity that the gentlemen of Wall street will not agree to cease speculating on decisions of the Supreme Court. A week ago, Attorney General PIERREPONT'S argument in reference to the case of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was published, accompanied with the announcement that the Supreme Court would certainly pronounce a judgment in accordance with that argument. That was a very strange proceeding, and a few days afterward it was followed in the same journals by a statement that the decision of the Supreme Court would be in favor of the road. Only they ascribed this conjecture to the Company, which we cannot find has ever put it forward, either through its agents or the press. What does it all mean? In the one case, it is not to be supposed that the Attorney General professed to know what the decision of the Supreme Court would be. The Company does not say anything on the subject. There are two parties in Wall street, one actively engaged in the endeavor to depreciate the securities of the company—from motives of public virtue, of course—the other interested the other way. Such contests have been seen before—but why not leave the Supreme Court out of them? Let us have one "institution" left uninfluenced by the hurly-burly of Wall street. The decision of the court, whatever it may be, will doubtless be an honest one, and why attempts should be made to stave it off is more than we can understand. These Pacific roads and the Government ought to come to some equitable understanding as soon as possible on all questions in dispute between them, and thus one source of furious lying in Wall street would be stopped, while all parties to the dispute would be better off.

The "no questions asked" plan of compromising robbery is not always safely followed by the thieves. It would be a good thing if the example of Mr. SAMUELS, reported elsewhere, were generally imitated. He lost a watch while riding in a street car. Having offered a reward, he was waited upon by a notorious thief, who agreed to return the missing property for twenty dollars, "and no questions asked." The fellow was handed over to the police, and was yesterday committed to answer a charge of robbery. The watch was afterward returned to its lawful owner by an associate of the thief, probably in the expectation that he would be forgiven by the man he had robbed. This was a small negotiation, but if some of the great transactions between bank officials and successful burglars were carried out on a similar principle the cause of justice would be better served.

The impracticable section of the Temperance voters have accomplished some very undesirable results in the late election in this State. Fortunately, the Republicans have secured good working majorities in both houses of the Legislature, but this has been done in spite of the earnest and active opposition of some who should have been their supporters. To say nothing now of the results in the Assembly Districts, the loss of two Senators, at least, is to be set down to the credit of these "Temperance" people. The official returns show that in the Twentieth District, Mr. GILBERT, Republican, is defeated by Mr. LOOMIS, Democrat, by a paltry majority of fourteen votes, while in Herkimer County alone, 464 votes were thrown away on a "Temperance" candidate. In the Twenty-sixth District, a still more deplorable result was effected by the same means, STEPHEN H. HAMMOND being returned to the Senate by a majority of 318 votes over Mr. HICKS, while 516 votes were cast for a hopeless "Temperance" candidate.

WHAT IS THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY?

Some of the Democratic editors already begin to see that their party cannot get much further on the road to power by merely pleading the shortcomings of the Republicans. Whether the representatives of the party in Congress this Winter will open their eyes to the same fact remains to be seen. It is probable that they will not, and that, on the contrary, they will confine themselves to "making capital" by means of investigating committees and similar devices. To this policy we shall be the last to object, and we are confident that the Republicans in Congress will place no obstacles in the way of any investigation which the Democrats can show any legitimate reason for undertaking. All that our representatives will ask will be a fair opportunity to see that the evidence is properly taken and impartially weighed. If any Republicans are guilty of conduct which cannot bear the light, by all means let them be exposed. It can be of no advantage to the party, any more than to the country, to screen them, and the sooner they are out of the way the better. A party that has been fifteen years in power cannot hope to be wholly free from bad men. The Republican Party has attracted more or less of them at different times; but it has always wished, and has generally been able, to rid itself of them, and it is quite as anxious to do so now as the Democrats can be that it should do so.

For the Democratic Party, however, the exposure of Republican failings, whatever they may amount to, will not suffice. It is generally conceded, even by Democrats of the more intelligent sort, that the party reaped all the advantage that could be gained from that source in the elections of 1873 and 1874, and those of this Fall have gone against it because it did not evince any capacity to use the opportunity that was then given it. The people will now require it to show not what the Republicans have done that is bad, but what it is itself prepared to do that is proper and necessary to be done. There are many practical questions of great importance before the country which the majority in the House of Representatives will be obliged to discuss, and on which they will be compelled to declare their policy before the Winter closes, and they will find that it will not do, instead, to call their opponents bad names, or even to show that some of their opponents deserve such names. The Democrats have made a great deal of the alleged extravagance of the Republican Party. One of their prominent Western organs undertook only the other day to prove that the War Department, for instance, cost just twice as much as it ought, and the Navy nearly three times as much. It will be for the proper committees of the House this Winter to show how and where saving can be effected without injury to the public service. Mere cutting and slashing at the Appropriation bills will not answer, because this will be sure to react in quarters where the party may least expect it.

In the same way, the Democratic Party in nearly every State in the Union professes to desire a radical change in the taxation of the country. It will be the duty of the Democratic leaders in the House to define and propose this change, to embody it in the form of legislation, and to justify it, so far as that can be done, in debate. It need hardly be said that this will prove a vexatious and difficult task. The first condition to its performance will be substantial agreement among the party leaders. That does not exist, and is not likely to be brought about. When mere fault-finding is all that is needed, it answers very well for Mr. RANDALL to accuse the Republicans of being unfaithful to protectionist ideas, and for Mr. COX to blame them for not being Free-traders. But when Mr. COX and Mr. RANDALL find themselves on the Committee of Ways and Means, and under the necessity of putting their respective ideas into one bill to be supported by both, we venture to think that one or other, or possibly the pair, may come to grief.

Then there is the banking system. The Democrats have worked hard to gain votes for several years by denunciation of that system. No section, however inconsiderable, of their party has dared to defend it; its abolition has everywhere been proposed by the Democratic Conventions which have referred to it, and the more extreme their demands have been the more favor they have found with the mass of the party. Now, the national banking system is far the soundest and the most beneficial to the country that we have ever had. When we consider the extent of the country over which it is in operation and the advantages flowing from the single fact that its currency is uniformly available, and that there is no longer any expense or risk worth mentioning attending remittances from any point in the United States to any other point, we only see a small portion of its real benefits. What do the Democrats in Congress intend to propose in regard to this system? We know what the conventions have suggested. How far will the party go in carrying out these suggestions? The subject is one of the very greatest consequence, and our Democratic friends will find that it cannot be ignored.

Again, there is the general question of the finances—the most important of all. What shall we have from the House of Representatives in that direction? Will it at once propose repudiation of the pledge of last Winter to resume in 1879? Will it pass any such scheme as ALLEN and CARY promised the voters in Ohio—the three-sixty-five bond craze of BUTLER and KELLEY? Will it vote the withdrawal of the bank notes and the substitution of greenbacks? Will it endeavor to make the currency "equal to the wants of trade" as interpreted by the inflationists? Or will it contract the legal tenders, and move toward specie payments by the hard and fast line advocated in the platform of Massachusetts and New-York? These are pertinent questions, as the Democrats will discover in a few weeks. Of course they can be postponed or trifled with, but then the country will understand such a course equally well, and will be just as much prepared to estimate the policy and tendencies of the party. For the first time in eighteen years the Democrats have a majority in the House of Representatives, and they will soon see that with this power they must take responsibility also. They will be on trial, and the people will be sure in one way or another to get at evidence that will make it possible to render a just verdict.

A TASK FOR THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The scandalous abuse of the power of incurring debt in many of the counties, cities, and towns of this State has received frequent attention in these columns. The latest comprehensive statement on this subject was issued by Controller HOPKINS two years ago. From that it appeared that the aggregate indebtedness of the counties, cities, and towns of the State of New-York was some two hundred and fourteen millions of dollars, or equal to a little more than ten per cent. of the assessed valuation of the whole real and personal property of the State. This, of course, was exclusive of the share chargeable to local communities of the State and National debts. While the average proportion of indebtedness to valuation was ten per cent., the ratio chargeable to individual counties varied from one per cent. in Washington, Putnam, Rockland, &c., to twenty per cent. in Chenango, twenty-two per cent. in Sullivan, and twenty-four per cent. in Ulster. In certain towns the proportion reached still higher figures than these. Five towns in Chenango County showed a proportion of indebtedness to valuation varying from nineteen to thirty-one per cent., and four in Sullivan County had incurred debts representing amounts varying from thirty-five to forty-one per cent. of their assessed valuation.

These enormous debts were almost solely due to bonds issued in aid of railroads. A continuance of that abuse was stopped by one of the constitutional amendments of last year, and any increase of local indebtedness must now be accounted for by bonds issued solely "for county, city, town, or village purposes." This is clearly a step in the right direction, but it is only a step. There may be, as the tax-payers of this City know to their cost, gross abuses of the bonding power for purposes which are strictly public, and which are not for the benefit "of any association, corporation, or private undertaking." The Constitutional Convention proposed to fix the absolute limit of ten per cent. as the proportion between assessed valuation and indebtedness, and it is greatly to be regretted that this amendment was not passed. A middle course was adopted of making it the duty of the Legislature "to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit." This constitutional mandate awaits the attention of the next Legislature, and the present state of public sentiment is such as to demand that it should be thoroughly and promptly complied with.

A good model for this kind of legislation is to be found in House bill No. 354, which was passed at the last session of the Legislature of Massachusetts. The most important requirement of that law is that "no city or town shall become indebted to an amount, (including existing indebtedness,) exceeding, in the aggregate, three per cent. on the valuation of the taxable property therein." As the assessed valuation of property in Massachusetts corresponds much more closely with its sale value than it does in this State, a like proportion, if established here, would probably amount to five per cent. Cities or towns, indebted when the law takes effect to an amount exceeding five per cent. of their assessed valuation, are required to make the necessary contributions to a sinking fund which shall be established for the redemption of the debt within a period not exceeding thirty years. Debts contracted for the supply of water do not, however, come within the restrictions of the act, and a much more questionable exception is made on behalf of subscriptions to the capital stock or securities of railroad corporations.

The principle of this Massachusetts law ought to be embodied in some similar statute which shall form part of the legislation of next session at Albany. A peremptory check should be imposed upon the increase of city, county, town, and village debts beyond a certain fixed limit, and provision ought to be made for reducing all existing indebtedness which already exceeds that limit. Of course, all such legislation requires a careful consideration of the requirements of important and necessary public works now in progress. If it is impossible to establish a general rule without obvious detriment to local interests, then the tax-payers of great cities like New-York and Brooklyn should insist upon legislation devised to meet their own special circumstances. The bills introduced by Senator BOOTH last session and passed by the Senate, only to be defeated by the Kelly influence in the Assembly, would at least be a fair installment of the desired reform. As the Republicans will have a majority in both branches of the next Legislature, and as there are but few Democrats in either house likely to take their orders about City legislation from JOHN KELLY, a better chance could not be desired for the passage of these bills, or of some still more stringent in their provisions. The Republicans have a direct responsibility to the people for their action in this matter, and we have no doubt that they will meet it in the way likely to most effectually serve the public interests.

RAINES.

A portentous utterance falls from the tall tower of the *Tribune*. After holding out at arm's length that hapless person, "State Treasurer RAINES, Liberal," the editor, more in anger than in sorrow, pipes forth these words: "The *Tribune* drops Mr. RAINES." We can imagine the culprit dropping from the giddy height whereon the lofty mind perches itself, while meditating new political "combinations" to replace the series which has now crumbled to pieces. Like some small boy, with his pockets stuffed with stolen apples, "State Treasurer RAINES, Liberal," had been set before the severe pedagogue, who lectured him soundly and with all the wisdom of premature age, and then—dropped him. We do not like to think of this unhappy functionary; a falling star, descending the steeps of air from the hand of his disgusted patron at the top of the lofty edifice. It is unpleasant to fancy the unhappy man remarking to the people in the windows of the fifteenth story, "Such a fall as I shall have," as he whizzes by them. No man with a spark of humanity in him can contemplate without pain the spectacle of a State Treasurer dropped from the top of a tall tower. He must be as destitute of sensibility as the Thoughtful Patriot is of patriotism, who can, without a manly tear, behold the mangled remains of a member of the Canal Board picked up and buried with the simple epitaph of "Dropped by the *Tribune*," to record his fate.

It is better to look from the victim to the executioner. The mighty person who says he drops "State Treasurer RAINES, Liberal," also says he confesses his disappointment. Mr. RAINES was first elected State Treasurer in 1871. He was re-elected as a "Liberal," on the Democratic ticket, in 1873. The *Tribune* says that he was "re-elected largely through the efforts of the *Tribune*," and a nice mess this Thoughtful Patriot has made of it, if we accept his own admissions. When Mr. RAINES was candidate for State Treasurer in 1873, against Mr. FORT, the Republican nominee, the *Tribune*, tickled with the idea of being able to support a real live Liberal, gushed from day to day with the praises of "honest THOMAS RAINES." There was nobody like him in the field. Those "efforts" of which the editor now speaks with more than feminine grief, were chiefly confined to indiscriminate praise of honest Mr. RAINES' record in office, and the extra polish given to his integrity since he had joined Mr. JOHN COCHRANE'S party. He was re-elected—"largely," we are told, through the efforts of the now remorseful journal which drops him out of its tall tower, and doesn't want to hear anything more about him. Poor RAINES, supposing that there was no longer any use for the Canal Reform dodge after the election was over, voted to reinstate YATES and BABCOCK, the engineers who had been suspended by the Canal Board for dereliction of duty in the matter of passing upon canal contracts. This was rather precipitate. If the Liberal State Treasurer had waited a few weeks, he might then have complied with the demands of outward decency, have kept up the appearance of honesty, and thus have secured "the powerful support" of the journal which now drops him.

But State Treasurer RAINES, Liberal—as he is called in the tall tower—refuses to consider himself flattened out. He writes to the Thoughtful Patriot, informing him that "a post-mortem examination may help the science of politics." For a dead man, this is very cool. The corpse asks for a post-mortem, to be conducted under the supervision of the executioner. And the dread functionary who kills men by dropping them, cheerfully takes up Mr. RAINES again, and tells him to come on with his autopsy. Really, there is no need. The science of politics cannot be helped by anything that Mr. RAINES or his self-appointed annihilator can say. The State Treasurer was politically dead before he was dropped out of the twentieth-story window of the tall tower. The support of the *Tribune* did not elect, largely or otherwise, the Liberal candidate for State Treasurer in 1873, any more than the efforts of the same paper defeated HACKETT, PHELPS, and a score more candidates in 1875. People will willingly accept Mr. RAINES as a sample of the "Liberal" class of candidates. But the *Tribune* cannot unmake anybody except when it tries to make him.

THE ASTEROID SEASON.

Summer is practically a close season for asteroids. There is, indeed, no law forbidding an astronomer to bag an asteroid in July or August in case he happens to flush one with a telescope; and there is no necessity for such a law, since no one pretends that Summer is the breeding season of asteroids. The simple facts of the case are that asteroids dislike the hot and dusty Summer air, and rarely show themselves until the cool nights of Autumn tempt them forth. Of course, the judicious astronomer does not waste his time in star-hunting at an unfavorable season, and so puts away his telescope—marking it "loaded," to warn children and servants against meddling with it—and taking up his trusty hammer and his geological game-bag, goes out to amuse himself by chasing fossils until the hot weather is at an end.

We are now at the beginning of the regular asteroid season, and it promises to be an unusually good one. Prof. PETERS has just reported that a European astronomer has already bagged a brace of asteroids on the same night, bringing them down, we may suppose, right and left with his achromatic telescope. This is really excellent sport, and justifies the high praise which has been given to the achromatic telescope for its certainty at long range. The old-fashioned reflecting telescope, which might properly be called a muzzle-loader, since the astronomer peered into it from the muzzle, has been almost entirely superseded by the achromatic or breech-loading instrument, with improved clock-work sights. Dr. PETERS himself has done famous execution with this telescope, and he might safely be relied upon to make up an American astronomical team, to be armed with Mr. ALVAN CLARK'S American instruments, and to conduct an international asteroid match with a team of picked European astronomers, in which the victory at Dollymount might be equalled, or even eclipsed.

It is a reproach both to American and foreign astronomers that, in spite of their skill in hunting asteroids, they really know so little about them. In the days when the asteroids were supposed to be few in numbers, it was asserted that they were the fragments of an exploded planet. No reason was assigned for the alleged explosion of the supposed planet, and the various hypotheses that its safety-valve had been overloaded; that the water in its interior had been permitted to get too low; or that the planet itself had been constructed of cheap materials, carelessly riveted together, were one and all in the highest degree improbable. Now that asteroids are nearly as abundant in the solar system as are Spanish mackerel on the Jersey coast, it is pretended that they are among the results of evolution, and that they were thrown off from the sun precisely as were the larger planets. But no one offers to explain why the sun, during its process of condensing from the form of attenuated gas to its present limits, throwing off meanwhile a regular succession of good-sized planets, suddenly gave out such a quantity of mere cosmical sparks as are the asteroids. If you catch an astronomer alone, unarmed with his telescopes, and without great logarithms concealed on his person, and ask him if he really believes that the solar system was constructed on the model of a Roman candle, and threw out showers of sparks in the intervals of discharging glowing planets, he will admit that he believes no such thing. Then, what becomes of his nebular theory, and how does he account for the origin of the asteroids? In point of fact, he cannot account for them in any really satisfactory way, and his pleasure in capturing them is marred by the secret conviction that the more asteroids he secures the more there will be for him to account for. When public opinion says to him, as it inevitably will, "I perceive you have here (say) two gross of asteroids; will you please to state where they came from?" he will hardly venture to mention the nebular theory, but will find it much safer to maintain a dignified silence.

Of course, the true origin of asteroids may yet be discovered. Astronomers have accomplished such miracles in the past, that we need be surprised at nothing which they may accomplish in the future. Just at present, however, the asteroids are a numerous and vexatious mystery. Like the monkeys on the Rock of Gibraltar, they afford plenty of amusement, but vex us with the question of their origin. Some day let us hope that both of these problems will be solved. Meanwhile, may good success attend the asteroid-hunters, and may their aim with the telescope-gun become surer and firmer each successive season.

AMUSEMENTS.

HERR WACHTEL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

"Fra Diavolo" was given last evening at the Academy of Music. The title-rôle is one in which Herr Wachtel is at his best, and, in point of acting, at all events, it is doubtful if a finer portrayal of the bandit chief is shown upon the modern stage. Vocally, too, the performance is most attractive. Apart from the beauty of the tenor's tones, his interpretation of the principal numbers of the score—the duet with *Pamela*, in the first act; "Sweet Agnes," in the second, and the grand air in act the third—is marked by uncommon delicacy and expressiveness. All these portions of "Fra Diavolo" were loudly applauded last night. Herr Wachtel's *scena* at the outset of the third act impressing us especially as a specimen of remarkable declamatory singing. The general representation was good. Auber's music—that of "Fra Diavolo," at least—has not grown old, either in thought or form, and merely to listen to the tuneful and dainty accompaniments which Mr. Neuendorff's orchestra, under that practiced conductor's baton, interpret with a becoming appreciation of their charm, is a pleasure of no ordinary kind. The German version of the opera, like the original French, contains dialogue instead of the heavy recitatives written for Italian audiences, and the effect of the score is much enhanced thereby. Yesterday Mme. Wagner played *Zerlina* with considerable cleverness; Herr Ueberhorst was the English tourist, Herr Milder *Lorenzo*, and Fräulein Wittmann *Pamela*, while *Giacomo* and *Beppo* found comical, but by no means musical, representatives in Herren Rohbeck and Franosch.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Mr. Booth acts in "Richelieu" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this afternoon.

A matinée performance of "Caste" occurs this afternoon at Wallack's Theatre.

Liénard's picture of "The Siege of Paris" is still on view at the Colosseum daily.

"The School for Scandal" will be given at to-day's matinée at the Brooklyn Theatre.

The first of Mr. Thomas' symphony concerts this season, is set down for this evening.

The Wachtel Opera Company will sing "Der Freyschütz" at the Academy this afternoon.

The first Philharmonic concert of the present season occurs at the Academy of Music to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence appear in "The Mighty Dollar" at the Park Theatre twice to-day.

"Humpty Dumpty in Every Clime" will be represented this afternoon as well as this evening at Booth's.

The last matinée representation but one of "Led Astray" will be enjoyed at the Union Square Theatre this afternoon.

Minstrel apres-midi entertainments are announced at Darling's Opera-house and the San Francisco Minstrel hall.

Afternoon performances may be attended to-day at the Eagle Theatre, the Theatre Comique, the Olympic, the Third Avenue Theatre, and the Parisian Varieties.

The French company at the Lyceum Theatre will interpret "Le Sphinx" to-night. By day, there will be a matinée performance of the Mexican Juvenile Opera Bouffe Troupe.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mr. Edwin Adams acted in Cleveland, this week.

Mr. E. L. Davenport performed this week in Albany.

Mr. John T. Raymond was this week at the Boston Globe.

Mr. Rignold appeared this week in "Henry V." in Providence.

The Vokes Family acted this week in Worcester and in Providence.

"The Big Bonanza" with Miss Jewett, was acted in Milwaukee this week.

Mrs. Oates and her troupe were this week at Ford's Opera-house in Baltimore.

Mr. Fechter was at the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia, this week.

The French Opera Bouffe Troupe continued this week at the New-Orleans Varieties.

Mme. Titiens' oratorio performance at the Boston Music Hall on Monday night, attracted an immense audience.

Mr. J. B. Dickson, one of the managers of the Indianapolis Opera-house, claims $800 damages of Miss Charlotte Thompson, because of that lady's breach of contract in not appearing at his house, and in satisfaction of his claim he recently seized a portion of her wardrobe in Chicago.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Signor Rossi has appeared as *King Lear*, in Paris.

The Vienna theatres, after a most disastrous season last year, are once more profitable.

Faure, who is fast recovering from his late indisposition, is staying at Versailles, and now can take walks in the environs.

The Parisian novelties are "Un Voyage dans la Lune," "Le Baron de Valjoli" at the Gymnase, and "La Filleule du Roi" at the Renaissance.

Miss Ada Swanborough, having recovered from the illness from which she has been suffering for some time past, has returned to the Strand Theatre.

A pupil of Spohr, F Nohr, died at Meiningen on the 6th inst. in his seventy-seventh year. He studied as a boy under Spohr, and acted as Ducal Concertmeister at Gotha until 1826, since when he has worked at his post here.

Concordia says: "Mr. Henry J. Byron is expected to visit America during 1876, whereto Mr. George Coleman and Miss Emily Fowler proceed in July on a tour through the States, returning to the Olympic about Christmas next year."

A correspondent writing from Rome states that the new operetta of M. Mihlotti, "Un Sogno nella Luna," has met with a brilliant success at the Teatro Quirino. The first act, in particular, was enthusiastically received, two of the songs being encored.

Couturier, the baritone, who obtained a first prize in the late competition at the Paris Conservatoire, had appeared at the Grand Opera in the title-part of "Guillaume Tell." His emotion was extreme, and he never fully recovered possession of his powers.

The "Belle Bourbonnaise," which has just been played for the first time at the Karl Theatre at Vienna, has met with great success, and several airs were encored. The music of M. Cuelles, say the Austrian journals, is original and well adapted to comic opera.

So great has been the success of "The Shaughraun" at Drury Lane, that already, says the London *Echo*, arrangements have been made for continuing its run at the Adelphi, when the requirements of pantomime necessitate its removal from the boards of the larger house.

For the purpose of introducing to London play-goers Signor Ernesto Rossi, Messers. Chatterton and Hollingshead have entered into a mutual arrangement, commencing at Easter next. And at Easter next this great tragedian will make his first appearance at Drury Lane.

There is better news from M. Oscar Commettant. The illness of M. Gounod has taken a more favorable turn, and it is hoped the crisis is now passed. Still, the composer, who was very much out of health before the accident, cannot expect to be strong again for many weeks to come.

The Opera Comique of Vienna was to open on Nov. 10 with a new piece called "Durch drei Yahrtausende," (Across Three Centuries.) The music is said to be the work of three composers, M. Genee having written the overture and first act; M. Ziehrer, the second; and M. Lajarte, librarian of the Opera at Paris, the third.

Mr. John Dunn, (whose proper name was O'Donoghue,) died suddenly in the street at Melbourne, on the evening of Aug. 17, from heart disease, on his way to the Opera-house, where he was to have played. He was formerly very successful on the English stage in representing Jim Crow and various other negro characters.

An odd ceremony has just taken place at Berlin. A jubilee has been celebrated in Brockmann's Circus in honor of a monkey which had comple ed twenty-five years of service. The animal was formally installed in the place of honor at a grand banquet, at which, besides those engaged in the establishment, there were several representatives of the press.

The dates of the performances of Wagner's tetralogy, "Der Ring des Nibelungen," at Bayreuth next year, are now positively fixed. The first series will be given on Aug. 13 to 16, in the following order: Aug. 13, "Das Rheingold;" Aug. 14, "Die Walküre;" Aug. 15, "Siegfried;" Aug. 16, "Götterdämmerung." The second series, Aug. 20 to 23, and the third series, Aug. 27 to 30.

The London *Echo* says: "Great building operations now extending on a magnificent scale from Charing Cross the whole length of the front of the River Thames up to Westminster will eventuate in the completion and in the opening to the public of the grand new National Opera-house, now in process of construction, on the 2d of May next, the day originally named by Mr. Mapleson."

The Hamburg *Morgen Zeitung* says of Herr Candidus, of the Hanoverian Theatre, who recently appeared in the opera of "Fidelio:" "This artist, who assumes the rôle of *Florestan*, has many difficulties to contend with. Herr Candidus overcame every one of them, and sang the beautiful music of the part with wonderful accuracy and feeling. His magnificent tones were clear and well defined, and altogether the artist gave fresh evidence of his great natural ability and skill."

The London *Daily News* says of "All for Her," just produced at the Queen's Theatre: "A new drama from the joint pens of Mr. Palgrave Simpson and Mr. Herman Merivale, produced at the Mirror Theatre affords us the agreeable duty of welcoming a work of considerable originality, and of unquestionable dramatic power. The plot is far too full of incident to be related here, even in a condensed form. Nor is it necessary to relate it, for although its interest is well sustained, the merits of the drama lie far less in the materials of the work than in the mode in which they are handled. It is a tale of unrequited affection, closing in heroic self-sacrifice; of dissolute habits and moral degradation slowly yielding to the influence of a pure and disinterested passion, until the man whom harshness and injustice and early neglect had converted into a reprobate and an outcast, though without wholly extinguishing better qualities, rises to the highest point of moral dignity and unselfish heroism. The climax of the play, in which the hero, personating a rebel brother whom he has little reason to love, and who is moreover his successful rival, actually goes to the scaffold in his place as the crowning sacrifice of a life which has been devoted to one who could make his devotion no return, is borrowed with permission, as duly acknowledged by the authors, from Charles Dickens' 'Tale of Two Cities.'"

The plot of M. Sardou's new piece, now in rehearsal at the Gymnase, under the title of "Féréol," is based on a highly dramatic idea. *Féréol de Mercy* has witnessed an act of assassination committed by a man who, on his side, has seen *Féréol* leave the house of a married lady under more than suspicious circumstances. This lady is the wife of the President of the Tribunal before which the murderer, were he denounced, would be forced to appear; so that the fortunes of the principal personages in the drama are well bound together. *Féréol*, to be at liberty to charge the true criminal, and save an innocent person who is likely to suffer in place of him, proposes to carry off *Gilberte*, the President's wife, and to send from abroad the accusation, together with the confession which must necessarily accompany it. *Gilberte* will not consent, and the situation toward the end of the drama is much what it was at the beginning, except that it is more hopeless so far as *Féréol* is concerned. At last the assassin is arrested, concludes that *Féréol* has informed against him, and determines, in his turn, to do his worst against *Féréol*. He writes to the President of the Tribunal, telling him under what circumstances *Féréol* had seen the murder committed, and both *Féréol* and *Gilberte* seem lost. The letter, however, is made in a very ingenious manner to miscarry, and matters are at last simplified by the murderer hanging himself in his prison.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE PROTECTION OF GAME.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 6th inst., I noticed your report of the first meeting of the New-York Association for the Protection of Game. The proposed amendment relative to quail shooting not beginning until the 1st of November meets with my hearty approval, and of every true sportsman in old Ontario County. I found on the 1st of October quail one-quarter grown. Indeed, at the present time, many young birds are not fully grown. One other amendment should by all means be made.

The sale of birds should be stopped at the same time they cease to be killed. A margin of two weeks would enable dealers to dispose of birds on hand.

Pot hunters will continue to kill so long as they can sell. Our game laws seem to be for the especial benefit of the aforesaid class of persons, and not for the protection of our game, which is decreasing every year. Our closed season in this part of the State is almost virtually the 15th of December, on account of the very stormy weather. For that reason, in these north-western counties, I think it would be well to extend the season to Jan 15, and stop the sale of birds at the same time. One other point. I think no duck should be shot in the Spring. Wood duck that return from the South mated are shot with the rest, thus greatly lessening our Fall shooting. A. G. COLEMAN.

CANANDAIGUA, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1875.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I put down THE TIMES after reading your valuable remarks on real estate, to express my full conviction of their truthfulness. After an experience of twenty-five years in real estate on Manhattan Island, I contend there never was so little cause for depreciation as now. Where there is a scarcity of

WASHINGTON.

THE VICE PRESIDENT BETTER.

STEADY IMPROVEMENT IN MR. WILSON'S CONDITION — TWO OF HIS NATICK FRIENDS WITH HIM.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Mr. A. H. Shattuck, a personal friend from Natick, Mass., sat up with the Vice President last night, and reports that he was quite restless for some time, and once complained of a slight pain in the head, which, however, yielded immediately to gentle stroking. Afterward he slept well, his extremities remaining warm, and his pulse continuing regular at seventy to seventy-three. This morning he has partaken freely of beef-tea and chicken-broth, and converses with ease. Dr. Baxter says the Vice President slept comfortably from 4 to 10 o'clock this morning. When he awoke he said he felt better, and began to realize the fact that he is weak. He now wants to read the newspapers. The doctor says he has now more confidence than ever that the Vice President will be out again in a week or ten days.

At 11:30 to-day Justices Miller, Strong, and Hunt, and later Mr. E. T. Waters, of the Boston *Advertiser*, sent in their cards to the Vice President. Senator J. S. Morrill and ex-Senator Fenton called, were admitted and spent a few minutes in conversation with the Vice President. At 2:30 Mr. Watson, Secretary of the British Legation, and at 3:15 Hon. George Bancroft called and had a few minutes' conversation with him. Mr. Wilson received during the day a number of bouquets and testimonials, among which were a a basket of beautiful flowers from the Executive Mansion and a box of cut flowers from a friend in New-York, attached to which was a card bearing the following: "To Henry Wilson, from an old friend who loves him, and whose whole soul joins his in gratitude to God for his promised recovery." The Vice President has rested quietly during the day, and is more desirous of receiving friends than his physicians are disposed to allow. He remarked this morning that he thought he would be able to leave here for Massachusetts on Monday. Sergeant at Arms French gives him the best of care. He has everything in the way of attention that he could desire, and expresses himself very grateful for the kindness of his friends. He suffers no pain and is cheerful. Dr. Baxter still thinks he is rapidly convalescing.

Dr. Baxter called on the Vice President to-night at 7 o'clock and found him able to take a more nourishing diet. He accordingly ordered scraped raw beef. Mr. Charles F. Herring, of Natick, Mass., an old friend and townsman of the Vice President, arrived here to-night, and soon thereafter repaired to the Vice President's room. The Vice President was much pleased to see him, and especially when he said he would stay with him during the night. At 8 o'clock Mr. Herring reported that the Vice President was sleeping quietly, his pulse regular, his extremities warm, and his condition generally comfortable.

THE NEW ITALIAN MINISTER.

PRESENTATION OF BARON BLANC TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Baron Blanc, the newly-appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Italy, was to-day presented to the President by the Secretary of State, on which occasion he made the following remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to deliver to your Excellency the letters whereby his Majesty the King, my august Sovereign, has deigned to accredit me near you in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. The duty of representing my august Sovereign in this great Republic is a high mission, to which I shall devote my most earnest efforts. It is very pleasing to me to inaugurate this mission by bringing to your Excellency the testimony of his Majesty's sentiments of friendship, and if I entertain the hope that my efforts to accomplish it worthily will not be unsuccessful this confidence is based upon the friendly disposition of which your Excellency and the Government over which you preside have given repeated evidences to my country and upon the so natural sympathies which exist between the United States and Italy. I take the liberty to invoke you Excellency's good will as regards the fulfillment of my duties near you. It shall be my object to merit it, and my chief desire is to obtain it.

The President replied as follows:

BARON: I receive you with cordiality as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Italy. Your honorable antecedents are not unknown to us. They cannot fail to inspire confidence in your success in representing that favorable disposition of your Sovereign toward this country, of which we are well aware. I trust that during your mission there will be nothing wanting on my part to show that that disposition is heartily reciprocated.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT—DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS BY LUMBERERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Commissioner Burdett, of the General Land Office will, in his forthcoming report, strongly recommend that all timber lands owned by the Government be appraised and thrown open to purchase at not less than their appraised value. He is of the opinion that unless they are thus placed under private guardianship the pine forests of the country will soon be wastefully exhausted by the lumber companies and speculators who are now stripping the land of its timber under cover of "dummy" pre-emption entries, or without pretense of compliance with the law, while the Government derives no revenue from its property and the country sustains almost irreparable damage from the sweeping denudation of large areas of its water-sheds. He will also condemn the practice of extending the system of subdivision surveys over immense bodies of worthless land west of the hundredth meridian, and suggest that only such tracts be minutely surveyed as have any attractions for settlers. He will also recommend that provision be made for connecting the Land Office surveys with important points established by the geographical surveys of the Territories, and that the monuments at section corners, &c., be constructed in a much more lasting manner. The recommendation of his predecessor that the Pre-emption laws should be abolished and the Homestead system made the only method of acquiring title to agricultural lands, is repeated by Commissioner Burdett, and earnestly urged upon the attention of Congress.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER—THEIR CONDITION OCT. 1, 1875.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The following is an abstract of reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in the United States at the close of business on Friday, the 1st day of October, 1875:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$980,222,951 34
Overdrafts	4,468,433 06
United States bonds to secure circulation	370,321,700 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	14,097,200 00
United States bonds on hand	13,989,950 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	33,505,045 15
Due from approved reserve agents	85,701,259 82
Due from other national banks	47,028,759 18
Due from State banks and bankers	11,963,768 90
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	42,366,647 65
Current expenses and taxes paid	7,841,213 03
Premiums paid	8,670,091 18
Checks and other cash items	12,768,872 03
Exchanges for Clearing-House	75,142,863 45
Bills of other national banks	18,528,837 00
Fractional currency	2,593,541 78
Specie	8,050,329 73
Legal-tender notes	76,462,754 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	48,805,000 00
Five per cent. redemption fund	16,233,192 30
Due from the United States Treasurer	3,458,768 00
Total	$1,882,209,307 62

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	$504,829,769 00
Surplus fund	134,356,076 41
Other undivided profits	52,964,953 50
National bank notes outstanding	318,350,379 00
State bank notes outstanding	772,348 00
Dividends unpaid	4,003,534 90
Individual deposits	664,579,619 39
United States deposits	6,507,531 59
Deposits of United States Disbursing Officers	41,271,195 19
Due to other national banks	129,310,681 60
Due to State banks and bankers	49,918,530 95
Notes and bills rediscounted	5,354,453 00
Bills payable	6,590,234 43
Total	$1,882,209,307 62

Number of banks, 2,087.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The Legislative Joint Canal Investigating Committee went into executive session this morning, and afterward adjourned to meet at the State-house in this city next Thursday.

TROTTING.

THREE GOOD CONTESTS AT FLEETWOOD PARK, AND ONE AT DEERFOOT PARK.

Three interesting trotting events came off at Fleetwood Park yesterday. Each of the three races was well contested, and consequently the trotting was continued until a late hour. The last three heats of the day were trotted by moonlight. The first race was a purse and stake of $300, the contestants being Willie, Katie S., and Tommy Moore, and, after five heats, was won by Willie. The second was a sweepstakes of $100 between Blind Boy, Miss Drew, and Major. Five heats were also trotted in this race, Blind Boy finally proving the victor. The third race was a sweepstakes of $150 between Hartford Belle, Mooney Boy, and Lavinia, and seven heats were trotted before a decision could be arrived at. Hartford Belle won the three last heats and the race.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, N. Y. Friday, Nov. 12.—Purse and stake, $300; mile heats; best three in five in harness.

C. Cowan's gr. g. Willie	3	1	1	3	1
J. Murphy's br. m. Katie S	2	2	2	1	3
L. Devoe's b. g. Tommy Moore	1	3	3	2	2

Time—2:44¼, 2:35½, 2:40½, 2:37¼, 2:35.

SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes, $100; mile heats; best three in five in harness; catch weight; no distance.

Mr. Vass' b. g. Blind Boy	1	1	2	2	1
W. Hanson's br. m. Miss Drew	2	2	1	1	2
W. Gallager's b. g. Major	3	3	3	dr.	
Mr. Smith's b. g. Planet	dr.				

Time—2:52¼, 2:51, 2:47, 2:50, 2:50.

SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes, $150; mile heats, best three in five.

G. Herbert's b. m. Hartford Belle, to wagon	2	3	2	2	1	1	1
R. Lindsay's b. g. Mooney Boy, in harness	1	2	1	3	2	3	2
C. Charlick's s. m. Lavinia	3	1	3	1	3	2	3

Time—2:44, 2:47¼, 2:45½, 2:45, 2:40, 2:44, 2:40.

AT DEERFOOT PARK.

The unfinished 2:35 purse, postponed from last Tuesday, was trotted out yesterday at Deerfoot Park. At the time of postponement five heats had been trotted, Roberts having two to his credit, Alpha two, and Belle Ray one. Yesterday two heats were trotted, and Belle Ray won them both.

SUMMARY.

DEERFOOT PARK, Long Island, Tuesday and Friday, Nov. 9 and 12.—Purse $100, for horses that had never beaten 2:35; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $60 to first horse, $30 to second, and $10 to third.

W. S. Thoms' b. m. Belle Ray	4	1	2	8	4	1	1	
S. Samuis' s. g. Alpha	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	
James Rogers' gr. g. William R. Roberts	1	2	3	4	1	3	3	
J. V. Carroll's b. m. Sarah Jane	3	4	4	2	3	r.o.		

Time—2:47, 2:48½, 2:49, 2:50, 2:49½, 2:45, 2:45½.

POOL SELLING ON THE CALIFORNIA RACE.

The great four-mile heat race for $30,000 in gold will be run to-day in San Francisco, and last night the pool-rooms in this City were crowded with turfmen and speculators eager to bet their money on their respective favorites. Springbok, who will be ridden by the favorite English jockey Evans, has been the ruling favorite for the race, both here and in California, for several days past, but last night there was a decided turn in the betting, and Ruthertord became a strong first choice in heavy pools. The race is exciting much interest, and, from the reputation of the several contestants, the struggle should be the greatest in the annals of the turf. At the Turf Exchange the speculation was strong and steady, the rates being as follows:

Rutherford	$200	$400	$450
Springbok	200	250	265
Katie Pease	65	105	110
Wild Idle	60	130	180
Grinstead	50	100	105
Revenue, Jr., Chance, Fanny Hall, Hock Hocking } Field	40	55	70
Total	$615	$1,040	$1,180

AT JOHNSON'S.

Rutherford	$570		$430
Springbok	310		280
Grinstead	125		55
Wild Idle	60		60
Katie Pease	70		100
Revenue, Jr., Chance, Fanny Hall, Hock Hocking } Field	61		60
Total	$1,196		$985

THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND BONDS.

A NEW PLAN DEVISED FOR REORGANIZATION—THE BALESTIER SYSTEM APPROVED.

At the meeting of New-Jersey Midland Railroad first mortgage bondholders held recently, when the "Balestier" system of reorganization under the foreclosure proceedings was adopted, a number of the bondholders who were averse to the plan asked that a vote by bonds should be taken. This was refused. The parties thus summarily treated, claiming to represent $1,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds, have taken counsel together, and are about to issue copies of the following new plan for approval:

First—After the foreclosure and purchase of the road by the first mortgage bondholders the Board of Directors of the new company, each of whom shall be the owner of at least $10,000 of the first mortgage bonds, shall be authorized to make a first mortgage debt not to exceed $350,000, to be used only in paying the Receiver's certificates authorized by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, if such certificates shall be issued to put and keep the road in order, pay for rights of way and necessary rolling stock, but no further amount of said $350,000 shall be issued than shall be sufficient to pay said certificates actually issued or the necessary expenditures for which they were authorized. Under this plan it is not proposed to make any mortgage ahead of the new mortgage to be issued to the holders of the present first mortgage bonds, and this above provision is only to provide for possible contingencies, which we are confident will not arise. None of the bonds shall be hypothecated for any purpose whatever, and none shall be sold for less than ninety-five per cent.

Second—There shall be issued to the holders of the present first mortgage bonds new bonds for the amount of their bonds and accrued intest to the date of reorganization, having thirty years to run, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, principal and interest, in gold: the interest if earned; if earned in part and not in full, it shall be paid in cash so far as earned, and the balance in scrip, entitled to redemption with cumulative dividends of seven per cent. before any dividend shall be paid on stock.

Third—Issue to the holders of the present first mortgage bonds, stock, dollar for dollar, to the amount of their bonds, which stock is to be attached to said bonds, to be separated from said bonds, and which stock shall control the company, and after providing for the interest on the prior incumbrances hereinbefore mentioned, shall be entitled to dividends when earned. When this plan shall have received the approval of the holders of $1,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds, a meeting shall be held of the subscribers to this plan, who shall elect, by a majority-bond vote, a committee, not to exceed fifteen in number, to carry out the above plan.

This plan is to be accompanied by an explanatory circular, in which the various objections are made to the "Balestier" plan. The circulars are signed by Henry Marks, No. 550 Third avenue; Samuel R. Santa-Theuton; Lawrence C. Kopelje, President National Bank, Fishkill; Francis Leland, President New-York County Bank, and other gentlemen of equally high standing.

FAILURES IN THE BUTTER TRADE.

The stagnation in the butter business has resulted in several heavy failures. Armstrong & Morrison, of No. 150 Chambers street, have made an assignment to Mr. Hunter, of Hunter, Walton & Co., No. 164 Chambers street. Their liabilities are estimated at $50,000, $28,000 of which is on indorsements of the paper of Fairfield & Trask, who were granted an extension by their creditors two weeks ago. The latter firm had also indorsed largely Armstrong & Morrison's paper, and they too were compelled yesterday to make an assignment to M. Folsom, of No. 70 Warren street. Two weeks ago they showed merchandise assets of $75,000 against $50,000 of liabilities, but the former were not immediately available. The direct cause of their present action was inability to furnish indorsements of the same value as at the time of their resumption, owing to the greater lack of confidence since that time.

T. S. Doremus & Co., of No. 313 Greenwich street, have also suspended. Mr. Doremus hopes to continue business. He says that his creditors, who are mostly out of the City, appear to be friendly. He cannot state the amount of his liabilities.

M. D. Conklin, of No. 161 Chambers street, who made an assignment last week to James H. Startup, estimates his liabilities at $90,000, and expects to pay forty cents on the dollar.

All these gentlemen ascribe their embarrassments to purchases of butter at too high prices in former years. Butter, for instance, bought in the country last Autumn for forty cents had been sold in February for eighteen cents, and the present first prices of from thirty to thirty-five cents were too high for the interests of both farmers and merchants. The demand was less than it was a year ago.

Poole & Povey, wool dealers, No. 172 Fulton street, failed yesterday.

THE LARD CORNER.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange met yesterday morning to take action on the alleged contumacy of Messrs. Perry, Cook & Post, the "shorts" in the October lard "corner." Mr. Orr, on the part of the bulls, and Messrs. Perry and Cook on their own behalf made speeches which were mainly repetitions of the arguments delivered before the Lard and Complaint Committees, the points of which have already been published in THE TIMES. After discussion a compromise was effected, Mr. Orr withdrawing his charges against the shorts, and Messrs. Perry, Cook & Post agreeing to a rehearing of their cases before the Lard Committee on condition that they are permitted to present the testimony which they withheld at the previous hearings when the jurisdiction of the committee was in dispute, and binding themselves to abide by whatever decision may be rendered. The Board of Managers thereupon sent the three cases back to the Lard Committee. Mr. Perry will be heard on Monday.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

OFFICIAL RETURNS BY COUNTIES.

Following are additional results of the official canvass of the vote of the State by counties at the late election:

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Secretary of State	4807	2668
Controller	4825	2655
Treasurer	4834	2636
Attorney General	4825	2652
State Engineer and Surveyor	4822	2651
Canal Commissioner	4810	2662
Inspector of Prisons	4822	2644
Coroners	4676	26 7
Senator	4934	2569
Assembly	4899	2046

CORTLAND COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Secretary of State	3000	2356
Controller	3052	2304
Treasurer	2995	2355
Attorney General	3014	2340
Engineer and Surveyor	3000	2348
Canal Commissioner	3012	2341
Inspector of Prisons	2936	2349
Senator	2572	2562
Assembly	2646	2759

ESSEX COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	3366	2584	34
Controller	3392	2578	24
Treasurer	3386	2583	24
Attorney General	3383	2583	23
Engineer and Surveyor	3387	2583	24
Canal Commissioner	3388	2584	24
Inspector of Prisons	3391	2596	5
Senator	3183	2730	--
Assembly	3357	2604	--

GENESEE COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Secretary of State	3466	2663
Controller	3502	2650
Treasurer	3482	2679
Attorney General	3482	2671
Engineer and Surveyor	3478	2685
Canal Commissioner	3478	2681
Inspector of Prisons	3472	2681
Senator	3411	2649
Assembly	3332	2732

HERKIMER COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	4659	4187	480
Controller	4804	4085	445
Treasurer	4664	4181	470
Attorney General	4668	4186	407
Engineer and Surveyor	4646	4186	466
Canal Commissioner	4653	4193	477
Inspector of Prisons	4551	4184	464
Senator	4608	4196	462
Assembly	4473	4321	457

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	4122	3458	98
Controller	4133	3451	97
Treasurer	4126	3464	101
Attorney General	4150	3441	97
Engineer and Surveyor	4126	3467	100
Canal Commissioner	4126	3469	99
Inspector of Prisons	4136	3466	77
Senator	4031	3519	1
Assembly	3737	3856	94

NIAGARA COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Secretary of State	4296	4590
Controller	4309	4581
Treasurer	4304	4565
Attorney General	4322	4563
Engineer and Surveyor	4294	4591
Canal Commissioner	4295	4592
Inspector of Prisons	4297	4583
Senator	4061	4508

ONTARIO COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	4574	4599	398
Controller	4608	4625	327
Treasurer	4575	4644	336
Attorney General	4645	4609	327
Engineer and Surveyor	4625	4628	330
Canal Commissioner	4624	4619	331
Inspector of Prisons	4595	4653	306
Senator	4544	4753	245
Assembly, First District	2142	2334	137
Assembly, Second District	2124	2496	111

OTSEGO COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Secretary of State	5578	6005
Conptroller	5637	5957
Treasurer	5573	5996
Attorney General	5576	5995
Engineer and Surveyor	5573	5996
Canal Commissioner	5572	5996
Inspector of Prisons	5618	5979
Senator	5589	6015
Assembly, First District	2486	3133
Assembly, Second District	2619	3098

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Secretary of State	1625	2329
Controller	1631	2331
Treasurer	1636	2322
Attorney General	1633	2327
Engineer and Surveyor	1630	2330
Canal Commissioner	1633	2329
Inspector of Prisons	1641	2315
Senator	1779	2146
Assembly	1619	2375

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	2730	4276	22
Controller	2733	4268	23
Treasurer	2717	4277	24
Attorney General	2731	4276	23
Engineer and Surveyor	2725	4282	24
Canal Commissioner	2726	4279	24
Inspector of Prisons	2737	4269	21
Senator	2877	4126	8
Assembly	2995	3951	2

SENECA COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	2279	2883	63
Controller	2287	2873	65
Treasurer	2367	2880	64
Attorney General	2290	2882	64
Canal Commissioner	2277	2882	62
Inspector of Prisons	2275	2857	54
Senator	2341	2919	49
Assembly	2461	2764	61

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Secretary of State	2292	3526
Controller	2299	3536
Treasurer	2291	3534
Attorney General	2293	3533
Engineer and Surveyor	2291	3533
Canal Commissioner	2291	3538
Inspector of Prisons	2300	3516
Senator	2289	3463
Assembly	2416	3256

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Secretary of State	5559	3561
Controller	5562	3536
Treasurer	5559	3558
Attorney General	5557	3556
Engineer and Surveyor	5574	3566
Canal Commissioner	5555	3561
Inspector of Prisons	5543	3567
Senator	5460	3612
Assembly, First District	2863	1543
Assembly, Second District	2940	1773

WYOMING COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	3136	2017	71
Controller	3166	1996	71
Treasurer	3146	2012	72
Attorney General	3152	2012	72
Engineer and Surveyor	3135	2021	72
Canal Commissioner	3145	2019	72
Inspector of Prisons	3147	2043	34
Senator	3178	1903	--
Assembly	3071	2050	6

YATES COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	2313	1852	282
Controller	2323	1839	283
Treasurer	2299	1825	315
Attorney General	2319	1842	282
Engineer and Surveyor	2310	1845	289
Canal Commissioner	2311	1844	286
Inspector of Prisons	2317	1852	277
Senator	2290	1851	282
Assembly	1952	2234	229

A GENTLEMAN MISSING.

Mr. George Griswold, a well-known and much-esteemed citizen, has been missing since Saturday evening last, when he was left by some of his friends at the corner of University place and Washington square. As his friends have not since seen or heard from him, fears are entertained for his safety, and as he was a gentleman of the most correct habits, it is feared that he has been foully dealt with. He is described as about fifty-six years old, five feet nine inches in height, and weighs about 210 pounds. He has blue eyes, a high forehead, Roman nose, brown hair, which he wore brushed forward over his ears, and gray side-whiskers and mustache. His figure is stout, and he was attired in a double-breasted black frock-coat of Melton cloth, and a vest of the same material. He wore a black scarf, in which was an amethyst pin in the shape of a dog's head. On the little finger of his right hand he wore a large solitaire diamond ring, and on his left hand a small tight guard ring. He carried a small, black leather English hand-bag, and a thick dark-blue overcoat. Any person who can give information concerning the whereabouts of the missing gentleman will receive a reward of $200 on application to Room No. 230 in the Hoffman House.

RUN ON A NEWARK SAVINGS BANK.

A run was made yesterday upon the Dime Savings Institution, in Newark, N. J., by small depositors, alarmed by the recent failure of A. M. Reynolds, a private banker, who was a manager in the institution. The crowd was so great that policemen were required at the doors. The clerks are paying all the depositors, intending to continue as long as their strength will endure. The institution has over $2,000,000 of deposits safely invested, and ample funds to meet the emergency. The doors were kept open during the evening to meet the demand.

The greatest success perhaps ever realized in the retail clothing trade, has been achieved by Baldwin the clothier, of New-York and Brooklyn. Last Saturday his retail sales of mens' and boys' ready-made garments amounted to nearly twenty-two thousand dollars, and the money was received for every article disposed of. The success of Baldwin is not surprising when the advantages he offers over all others in his line are considered.—*Exchange.*

THE RAW, BLUSTERING WINDS OF WINTER search out the weaknesses of all who are predisposed to lung complaints, and, in consequence, colds, coughs, and bronchial disorders everywhere prevail. Those who have contracted colds should be especially careful, and not imprudently wait until by constant coughing they so irritate and rack their lungs as to bring on themselves a very serious pulmonary affection. Let them rather treat their symptoms rationally, and at once and by the prompt use of Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, cure their colds, and heal all accompanying soreness of the chest.—*Advertisement.*

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway, has had a practical experience of fifteen years. It never borrows a reputation by appropriating as reference the names of 600 customers belonging to other parties. No family can afford to be without this protection.

Two Hundred Clergymen!

Dr. COLTON believes he can refer to as many as 200 clergymen in New-York and Brooklyn for the truth that he extracts teeth without pain, and with no ill effects from the gas. Head-quarters, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Consumption, Weak Lungs, Dyspepsia, General Debility, and Weakness of every description promptly cured by WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

"Stock Speculation" is the Title of a New Book explaining the best method of operating in Wall st. Those who speculate in Puts and Calls should read it. Mailed free by L. W. HAMILTON & CO., No. 10 Wall st., New-York.

Lundborg's California Water For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. No branch offices. Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

For a Stylish and Elegant Hat of Extra quality, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Everdell's Principal Office, No. 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Foreign Note Papers, Monograms, &c.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets. Recommended by dentists generally.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, the best remedy known for coughs, hoarseness, &c. 50c. and $1.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

BONSALL—BEACH.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Dover, N. J., Nov. 10, by Rev. D. E. Platter, Mr. JAMES M. BONSALL, of Morristown, to ALIDA, eldest daughter of Dr. C. Beach.

CHESEBRO—AMERMAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 11, at the residence of William H. Amerman, Greenville, Jersey City, by Rev. Alexander H. Young, GEORGE CHESEBRO to FRANCES AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of Isaac Amerman, of New-York.

MITANDER—SHOEMAKER.—In Washington City, Nov. 10, 1875, at the Church of the Epiphany, by Rev. Dr. Watkins, NILS MITANDER, of Sweden, resident of New-York, to LIZZIE, daughter of the late Lewis and Elizabeth Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, and niece of Charles W. Allen, of New-Orleans.

PRICE—MORE.—On Thursday, Nov. 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Merritt Hulburd, WILLIAM R. PRICE, of New-York City, to EVA S., daughter of Thomas More, Springfield, Mass.

QUINLAN—FOSTER.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1875, at the residence of the bride's uncle, S. M. Pettengill, Esq., by Rev. G. L. Foster, Mr. WILLIAM JAMES QUINLAN, Jr., to Miss NELLIE C., daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

DIED.

ASCOUGH.—On Friday, Nov. 12, JOHN D. ASCOUGH, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 171 West 11th st., on Monday 15th inst., at 2 P. M. Remains will be taken to Oakhill Cemetery, Nyack.

BACON.—At Astoria, Long Island, on Thursday, Nov. 11, at the residence of her son-in-law, Edward C. Graham, SARAH, widow of Albert S. Bacon, of New-Haven, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral services at New-Haven.

BROWN.—At Flatbush, Long Island, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1875, Mrs. CORNELIA L. BROWN, daughter of the late John C. Bergen, in the 48th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence at Flatbush, on Saturday, Nov. 13, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BLOODGOOD.—On the 12th inst. ROBERT BLOODGOOD, aged 47 years, 3 months, and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Twenty-fourth Street M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 246 West 18th st., this (Saturday) evening, at 8:30 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

CARTER.—On Thursday, Nov. 11, at Newark, N. J., in the 64th year of his age, JAMES JOHNSON CARTER, eldest son of Caleb Carter, deceased.

Funeral on Monday next, at 11 A. M., from his late residence, No. 1,197 Broad st., Newark. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

CULVER.—Oct. 21, 1875, on board of the steam-ship Russia, at sea, of apoplexy, ISAAC B. CULVER, aged 47 years, 7 months, and 19 days.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Lafayette Reformed Church, Jersey City, on Saturday, Nov. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetery.

DAY.—In Kent, Ohio, at the residence of her son, Edward L. Day, on the evening of the 9th inst., Mrs. LUCRETIA LYMAN DAY, widow of the late Caleb Day, Esq., in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2:30 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church, Catskill.

DORNAN.—Nov. 12, 1875, Mrs. MARGARET DORNAN, widow of the late James Dornan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 67 Perry st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

EVERITT.—At Orange, N. J., on 11th inst., ISAAC J. EVERITT, aged 49 years.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence on Monday, 15th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

FULLER.—At Boonton, N. J., Thursday morning, Nov. 11, MARY, widow of Dudley B. Fuller, and daughter of the late Julian Rodman.

The funeral services will be held at Grace Church, in this City, Broadway, corner of 10th st., at 9:30 A. M. Saturday, 13th inst.

HAYES.—On Thursday the 11th inst., at Newark, N. J., DAVID A. HAYES, aged 65 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 688 High st., on Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MAXIM.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 11, in this City, Capt. CHARLES H. MAXIM, in the 57th year of his age.

After a brief service at his late residence his remains were taken to New-Bedford, Mass.

O'FFICER.—At Stuttgart, Germany, Oct. 22, GRACE ELLIOTT, daughter of Annie and the late Othmar Otto, of New-York.

POTTER.—At No. 68 Sullivan street, Nov. 11, 1875, JULIA A., wife of Ellis C. Potter, aged 78 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday evening, Nov. 14, 1875, at 8 o'clock P. M., from St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, Mulberry st., near Bleecker st.

SMITH.—At Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 11, JULIA T., wife of Isaac W. Smith.

Funeral from her late residence, Monday, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

STUDWELL.—At Brooklyn, Friday, Nov. 12, HANNAH MARIA, wife of Dwight Studwell, and daughter of Capt. Charles K. Crocker.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 63 Pineapple st., on Monday the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.

TILESTON.—In this City, Nov. 12, MARIA ELIZABETH, wife of Frank W. Tileston, and only daughter of the late W. I. Crawford, of Bath, Me.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the house of her brother-in-law, William V. Tupper, No. 171 Clinton st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

WILLIAMSON.—On Thursday, Nov. 11, MARY G., beloved wife of Samuel G. Williamson, in the 40th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 236 West 16th st., on Sunday, Nov. 14, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

WHEELOCK.—At Cromwell, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 10, after a long and painful illness, JAMES A. WHEELOCK.

Funeral on Saturday at 3 P. M.

WRIGHT.—At Flushing, Long Island, Nov. 11, ELIZABETH R. W. IGHT, aged 76 years, 9 months, and 5 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. George's Church Sunday, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Friday,) Nov. 12, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, F. H. Smith, Esq., Referee, A. H. Muller & Son sold four lots, together forming a plot in size 100 by 100, situate on East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, south side, 165 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $11,020 to Edward Oppenheimer, plaintiff in the legal action. Under a similar court decree, E. B. Cobb, Esq., Referee, Blackwell & Riker sold one lot, 25 by 100.10, with a small one-story brick and a two-story frame house thereon, located on East One Hundred and Ninth street, north side, 225 feet east of Second avenue, for $2,730, to Stephen Valentine, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

The remaining auctions of the day were disposed of as follows: Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of four lots on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Eighty-fourth street, no bid received and property withdrawn; sale by William Kennelly of two houses and lots on Second avenue, north of Forty-fifth street, adjourned to the 26th inst.; sale by Steele & Carter of four lots on Seventh avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street, adjourned to the 30th inst.; sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of four lots on Sixth avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, adjourned to Dec. 10; sale by George H. Scott of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Fourth street, east of Third avenue, no auctioneer and no announcement made.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

Six legal sales are noticed to take place to-day at the Exchange, as follows:

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with plot 50 by 63.2 by 51.5 by 74.7, on West Forty-seventh street, north side, 225 feet east of Eighth avenue. Also, similar sale, F. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, one 287.11 and the other 321 feet east of First avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 50.11, on Delancey street, north side, 25 feet east of Essex street. Also, similar sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 108 by 31 by 105 by 26.4, on Sedgwick avenue, east side, extending through to Ridge avenue, 186 feet north of Two Hundred and Fifth street, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George A. Halsey, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 95, No. 8 Gansevoort street, south side, 211 feet east of Hudson street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John F. Crosby, Esq., Referee, of five lots, together in size 125 by 100, on Madison avenue, south-east corner of Orchard street, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, NOV. 12.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

4 lots, East 124th st., s. s., 165 ft. east of 4th av., each 25x100; sold in one parcel.....$11,020

By Blackwell & Riker.

1 one-story brick house, (front,) 1 two-story frame house, (rear,) and lot, East 106th st., n. s., 225 ft. east of 2d av.; lot 25x100.10.....$2,730

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Nov. 11.

105th st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11; Josephine Fries to Carl Saenger and wife..... nom.

105th st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11; Carl Saenger and wife to Lizzie Fries..... nom.

Madison av., 58.9¼ ft. s. of 84th st. 28.9x95; Jose J. Ribon and wife to Ellen L. Davidson..$66,000

85th st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 4th av.; Mary C. Monaghan and husband to Henry Corken..... 800

Division st., n. w. s., 34x53.8, 24th Ward, deed 1868; Cecelia Farr to Loyd C. Palmer..... 900

80th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th av., 100x100.8; Terence Farley and wife to Robert McCafferty..... 10,000

97th st., n. w. corner of 3d av., 100x100.11; Charles L. Cornish to Sarah E. Raynor..... nom.

60th st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x100.5; Howard W. Coates to Sarah E. Raynor, Executrix..... nom.

1st av., n. e. corner of 115th st., 75x95; William Sinclair, Referee, to John Wood..... 14,650

Cortlandt av., s. e. corner of 3d av., 21x50, 23d Ward; Green Wright and wife to Alfred Knapp and others..... 4,300

61st st., s. s., 232 ft. w. of Lexington av., 18.6x100.5; Catharine Fernandes and husband to Jeanie L. Crimmins..... 20,000

Cortland av., s. e. corner of 3d av., 21x50, 23d Ward; Mary J. Culvert, Executrix, to Green Wright..... nom.

Stuyvesant st., lot No. 27; also, Stuyvesant st., lot No. 26; Michael M. McGowan to Sophie Kingsland..... nom.

Same property; Daniel Kingsland to Michael M. McGowan..... nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

Delancey st., No. 288, 5 years; August Kanenbiey to Morgan Dreelan..... $900

3d av., s. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 110th st., 41x irregular, 2 years 5 months; Susan E. McCusker to D. P. Ingraham..... 420

23d st., West, Nos. 71 and 73, first floor and basement, 5 years; Masonic Hall to Central Safe Deposit Company..... 7,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to

THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., an excellent four-story stone house, 20 feet wide, 55 feet deep, with a large butler's pantry, extension, back stairs, &c. This house is one of the most attractive now in the market; was recently overhauled by the present owner at large expense, and is replete with all modern conveniences. Price, $33,500; possession at once. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

ANOTHER FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone house; cabinet-trimmed; new; 53d st., near Broadway. Bargain.

JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

FOR SALE.—A MEDIUM-SIZED FOUR-STORY house on 55th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; price reasonable. For further particulars apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PROPERTY ON NEWTOWN CREEK, LONG ISLAND.—For sale, a valuable piece of property on Newtown creek, with substantial brick building thereon 40x80; lot 65 feet dock frontage by 396 deep. This eligible piece of property, which is free from incumbrance, is suitable for manufacturing or other business purposes, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

SHORE FRONT RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Ten rooms; modern conveniences; near depot; one hour from City; $9,000; descriptive circular; others. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON MADISON AV. AND EAST 53D ST., AND LOTS ON 65TH AND 120TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales rooms, No. 111 Broadway;

EAST FIFTY-THIRD STREET.—The superb cabinet-finish Dwelling No. 1 East 53d st., near 5th av., being four stories, brown stone, 25x100 feet, and two-story extension 20x25 feet; is finished on first and second floors in the highest style of decorative cabinet art; dining-room and hall are handsomely wainscoted, contains all the latest improvements, handsome buffet in dining-room, and mirrors in every room on first and second floors. Lot 25x100.5.

MADISON AVENUE, NORTH-EAST CORNER FIFTY-THIRD STREET.—This dwelling is also first-class, high stoop; cabinet finished on first and second; has every convenience, and contains elegant marble mantel mirrors over wash-basins, and double wardrobes in front and rear; size, 20 feet 5 inches by 68 feet, including extension. Lot 85 feet.

EAST SIXTY-FIFTH STREET.—Eight lots, south side, 100 feet east Madison av., each 20x100.5, and are in the midst of first-class improvements.

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH STREET.—Three full lots, south side, 125 feet west 8th av.

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH STREET.—Fifteen full lots, north side, 150 feet west of Grand Boulevard. This ground is high, and overlooks Central Park and North River.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LOTS ON 11TH AV., 70TH, 70TH, AND 99TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room.

ELEVENTH AVENUE, SOUTH-EAST CORNER 99TH ST.—Four lots, together 100 feet 11 inches by 100 feet, lying between Grand Boulevard and River Side Drive.

EAST SEVENTY-SIXTH STREET.—Two lots, south side, 100 feet west of 4th av., each 25x102 feet 2 inches.

EAST SEVENTY-SIXTH STREET.—Lot, north side, 150 feet west of 4th av., 25x102 feet 2 inches.

Terms at sale. The lots will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $4,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

DWELLING AND STORE ON BROADWAY TO RENT.—No. 838 Broadway.—The upper part is arranged in flats, with kitchen and twelve rooms; store and basement; high ceilings and plate-glass front; size 26 by 75 feet, with rear entrance. Rent for dwelling, $2,000. It is in fine order, having recently been thoroughly overhauled.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.—A four-story house, 40x70 feet, suitable for large family or boarding-house; contains fifteen well-lighted bedrooms; location, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs.; with or without stable; house in elegant order; steam heater. Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE, FULLY FURNISHED, to rent for the Winter at a low rate. It is on Park av., near 39th st., and is in size 21x55 feet, and appointments first-class; rent low. Apply for permit to R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

A—FLATS (SEVEN TO TEN ROOMS) AND houses, all improvements, at greatly reduced rents, in a choice location. JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—A SMALL STORE IN 23D ST., NEAR 3D av., in good order and good location; rent low. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 238 East 23d st., before 10 A. M. or from 5 to 8 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT J. MORISON'S

First-class and reliable Servants' Exchange, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., private families, hotels, restaurants, &c., in the City or country, can secure the very best of servants for every capacity. Call and examine.

A NUMBER OF PROTESTANT GIRLS AND Women Want Situations.—Good cooks, waitresses, chamber-maids, laundresses, house-workers, also German girls, to sew and do chores tidy; useful help for very reduced wages to suit the times; also good, competent male help: for City or country. Can be seen at the LARGE PROTESTANT BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A FAMILY BREAKING UP HOUSE-KEEPING for the Winter wish to secure a situation in a private family in the City for a most competent and respectable waitress and chamber-maid. Address for three days, W., Post Office Box No. 230, Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.

C JACQUIN, NO. 602 6TH AV., HAS AT hand newly-arrived French girls, Swedish and German cooks, French and German nurses, girls for all capacities. Near 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan, very neat and tidy girl, with good reference, and highly recommended by every one who knows her, as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, competent, willing girl in a private family or boarding-house; City or country; has good City reference. Call at or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Norwegian girl, well recommended as a neat, competent, and willing girl; she speaks English; is good natured. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has no objection to assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 421 6th av., between 25th and 26th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl in boarding-house as chamber-maid and assist with the waiting; City reference. Call at No. 142 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from former employer. Call for two days at No. 228 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good country reference. Call or address for two days No. 409 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to do plain sewing and chamber-work, or to take care of children and sewing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 207 West 26th st.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK, OR PANTRY-work.—By a respectable and competent woman, (Protestant;) is capable of any house duties, and good laundress; can do any work; has fifty best of reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, OR COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a first-class Swedish girl; understands her business well; has good references for City; is a good baker, and spiendid on French soups; will make herself useful to her employer in City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; CAN do good cooking; fowls, game, landing; is an expert baker and good dessert maker; keeps her kitchen in good order, and is good natured; employers can be seen. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY or boarding-house; a neat, active, elderly woman will help in the laundry and be content with $10 a month in a steady place; has good references. Apply personally at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl as cook and assist with washing and ironing; excellent bread and biscuit maker; best City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 263 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG ENGLISHMAN in a hotel or first-class restaurant; two years' reference from last employer. Apply to or address H. H., Mr. Norton's, No. 3 Broadway.

COOK.—AS FRENCH COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMily; well recommended from last place. Address No. 40 West 28th st., from 10 o'clock.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two young women together; one as plain cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will be found willing and obliging; best of City references; City or country. Call at No. 203 East 44th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family, or as laundress; good City reference. Address M. G., Box No. 328 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSIONAL COOK IN SOUPS, sauces, boning and larding, jellies, side dishes, pastries, and desserts; will go out by the day; best of references. Can be seen at No. 246 West 33d st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT English cook; thoroughly competent in all branches of cooking; understands all kinds of fancy dishes and desserts; satisfactory references. Address J. M., Box 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH WOMAN as first-class cook; makes excellent soups, fish, meats, vegetables, jellies, pastries; is also an excellent bread and biscuit maker. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH THE best City references; either in City or country; could be referred to good meat and pastry cook, and a good baker. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; UNDERstands baking, pastry, and soups; can give good City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 406 7th av., room No. 10.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL; IS A good cook and laundress; can make all kinds of soups and pastry; can make the best of bread; good City references. Call at No. 235 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD COOK in a small private family; willing and obliging; nine years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 64 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; HAS THE best of City reference from last place. Address D. G., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable young woman as experienced cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. City reference. Call for two days at No. 153 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 110 West 19th st., near 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook in a private family; good City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 263 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman from Canada as first-class cook; willing and obliging; City and country references. Call at No. 241 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO COOK and assist with washing; is an excellent baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 387 9th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; has lived twelve years in her last place; no objection to the country. Address B. M., Box No. 278 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS GOOD FAMILY COOK; thoroughly understands her business; City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 41 West 26th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; good reference. Call for two days at No. 332 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, (COLORED;) can give first-class reference. Call or address No. 12 9th st., in basement.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A COMPETENT AND stylish dress-maker, who has been forewoman in a fashionable establishment, the work of some nice families by the day; dresses made equal to any establishment; reception, dinner, and ball dresses a specialty; old ones made over stylishly; work taken home. Address for one week Louise, Box No. 264 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker by the day or week; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; will furnish her own machine if required. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A DRESS-MAKER, EMployment by the day; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; or would take a permanent situation; can operate on any machine; good references. Address Dress-maker, No. 568 3d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would go out by the day or take home work; suits made at short notice and moderate prices; very best City reference. Call at No. 259 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wants a few more families to work for by the day; is a stylish fitter and trimmer. Call at No. 216 West 30th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAker wishes a few more engagements by the day, week, or month; terms moderate. Call or address No. 208 West 28th st.

GENERAL SERVANT.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl; is a very good cook and excellent laundress; willing and obliging, and can easily adapt herself to a lady's ways; City or country, but wants a steady place. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WITH good City references, as a good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; neat, willing, and industrious. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY WILLING, INDUStrious girl, who is able and willing to work; is a good plain cook and laundress; City or country; has good City reference. Call at or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swedish girl to do general house-work in a private family; she is fully competent, honest, willing, obliging, and has best of references. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NICE, SMART AMERIcan girl to do general house-work in a small family; has the best of City references. Apply at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 105 East 27th st., third door east of 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl to do general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to do general house-work and plain sewing; would assist with the washing and ironing. Address A. J. C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL for general house-work or to do chamber-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A LADY'S MAID; OPerates on two machines; understands all kinds of hair-dressing and dress-making; has had long experience in first-class families. Can be seen for three days at No. 2 West 16th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as lady's maid; good seam-stress and hair-dresser, (Protestant;) and can be well recommended. Address H. L., Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS WISHES TO GO out the first days of the week, or would take ladies' or gentlemen's washing home; understands puffing and fluting. Call at No. 241 East 24th st., top floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN as laundress; can do up laces; or would do chamber-work and sewing; excellent references; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing at her own house, or will go out by the day; has good references. Apply at No. 342 East 23d st., near 2d av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wants to go out by the day, or would take work to her own house; first-class references. Call at No. 349 East 31st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in private family; has good City references. Call at No. 199 East 46th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress; understands the business thoroughly; best of City reference from last employer. Address K. H., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day to do washing or ironing or cleaning; is a good washer and ironer, and good house-cleaner; best City references. Call at No. 422 West 39th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can give the highest references as to her ability in fluting, puffing, &c. seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, with good reference, ladies', gentlemen's, or family washing at her own house. Call or address No. 455 7th av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman to go out by the day or week as ironer in a hotel, or will do washing and ironing in private family; good references. Apply at No. 219 East 22d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS first-class laundress; would do plain sewing; City or country; satisfactory references; private family. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A first-place laundress who is also willing to assist in chamber-work; can give excellent City reference. Call or address No. 141 West 27th st.

MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN A PLACE as maid to a middle-aged lady and do her sewing and take care of her room; go South or elsewhere. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; good reference. Call at No. 215 East 121st st. Harlem.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY RESPECTABLE woman, capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at present employer's, No. 330 East 17th st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS AN EXperienced infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing up by the bottle; is a neat sewer; best City reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 145 East 22d st., first floor, front, between Lexington and 3d avs.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED young woman as nurse, to take the entire charge of an infant and do the finest of sewing and embroidering, or would assist with the chamber-work; very highest City reference from her last place. Call at No. 100 West 46th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl as nurse and seamstress; is neat, and kind in disposition; best reference from last place. Address M. C., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN INFANT'S NURSE; FIFTEEN years' experience; can take entire charge of an infant from birth and bring it up on the bottle. Call at No. 121 West 21st st., near 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE, COMPETENT INFANTS' nurse, either in this City or to travel; has the highest testimonials. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; understands machines; would wait on a lady and take care of children; no objection to the country; good references. Call at No. 157 East 37th st., ring second bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—A CUTTER AND FITTER OF SIXteen years' practice, wants engagements on family clothing; is perfect on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Address or call at No. 222 Madison st., in candy store, all the week.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS WHO CAN cut and fit in a family; willing to be generally useful; best City reference. Apply at No. 60 West 30th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; can cut, fit, and operate on W. & W.'s machine; City reference. Call or address No. 673 6th av.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, Protestant, thirteen years old, to take care of a child, or make herself useful; wages no object, but a good home. Apply to her home, Meadows, No. 225 West 53d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who thoroughly understands her work, cleaning silver and making salads, and is a careful, systematic chamber-maid; has excellent recommendations; family can be seen. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver and making all kinds of salads; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 39th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress or chamber-maid, and to assist with washing and ironing if required; good City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 112 West 30th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS FIRSTclass waitress in a private family; would be willing to assist with chamber-work if required; best reference. Call at No. 123 East 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY FOR A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class waitress. Call at her present employer's, No. 27 East 39th st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; a careful driver, neat, respectful, willing, and obliging; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy; best of City reference. Address A. H., Box No. 226 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands his business in all respects; has thirteen years' very best City reference from last employer; will be found willing and obliging. Address P. S., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; PERfectly understands the care and management of horses; seven years' best City references. Call or address M., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT man, married; understands his business thoroughly; four years' reference from last place; left on account of family going to Europe. Address W. H., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; has good reference from last place; the country preferred; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. H., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; UNDERstands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; a good City driver; excellent City and European references. Address J. B., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDE; A FIRST-CLASS City driver; has the best City references as an excellent horseman; is single. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; has two years and a half City reference. Address R. M., care of Mr. R. Campbell, saddle and harness maker, No. 50 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; PREcisely understands the care and management of horses, with seven years' best City references. Call or address for two days B. T., No. 645 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (SCOTCH,) no family; understands the care of horses; best of references. Call or address R. W., No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business, and can furnish the best of references. Address J. R. D., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY competent, willing, and sober; understands the care of horses; careful driver; six years' best City reference. Address Coachman, No. 109 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD APpearance; first-class reference. Call or address H. H., No. 5 West 15th st., private stable, rear.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a trustworthy, sober, single young man; Protestant; a good groom and careful driver. Call or address F. L., No. 30 West 20th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; married; eleven years' in last place. Call or address J. J. Stillings, No. 144 6th av.

ENGINEER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS ENGINEER thoroughly qualified; good City references. Address G. B., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN, who understands the care of grapery, greenhouse, vegetables, &c.; best City reference. Call or address T. N. J., at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN WHO UNderstands the care and management of horses as groom; is a good driver; can furnish good references. Address H. F., Box No. 223 TIMES Office.

HOSTLER, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN IN any capacity in a livery or boarding stable; is an experienced and first-class washer, a good driver, and generally useful man; not afraid of work; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

PORTER, &c.—IN A REAL ESTATE OFFICE, banking-house or bank, or any other position in which the services of a faithful man of middle age are required, at a small salary; best of reference given. Address Want, Box No. 164 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN A FURnace of a private family to take care of for the Winter. Address P. C., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WATCHMAN OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A trustworthy Protestant man as watchman or anything respectable; can furnish the best of City references; is a plain writer, and is very handy, and is willing to make himself useful. Address T. R., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A MOST respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City references, and can be highly recommended from last employer. Address for two days H. H., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, WITH EXCELLENT City references; is an accomplished table waiter, of good and steady habits; single man, and industrious. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SINGLE) AS first-class waiter in a private family; has excellent references from his last employers. Address J. Armand, No. 163 West 31st st.

WAITER.—BY A STRICTLY TEMPERATE SINGLE man, of long experience, in a private family; best City reference. Address Waiter, Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH MAN IN A PRIVATE family, with good City references. Address R. H., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR GROOM.—BY A COLORED youth; man as first-class waiter or groom; uses no whisky or tobacco; good City references four years or more. Address B. B., No. 115 Waverley place.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER; PRIvate family preferred; good references. Address M. François, Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE PROTestant single man as waiter in a private family; has the best of references. Address D. D., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WITH FIRSTclass references from the first families in this City. Can be seen until engaged at 303 Madison av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE AYANT UN TRES BON accent desire une place pour soigne des enfants sachant coudre et parfaitement brodee quatre ans de references. S'adresser No. 137 West 24th st., pour trois jours.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TO STORES and families new valuable patented article, just manufactured; grand opportunity for enterprising parties having moderate means; chief agent for Southern States wanted. Address, with references, MERCHANT, Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. HEATLEY, NO. 638 6TH AV., CORNER 37th st., wants first-class dress-makers and apprentices; also an operator on "Domestic" machine. None but the best hands need apply.

WANTED—A MAN AS WAITER WHO THOROughly understands his business; City references required. Apply between 10 and 12 at No. 114 East 16th st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN; must have first-class City reference. Apply at No. 87 Front st., Saturday, 9 to 10 A. M.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTÉREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N E. VERMILYE, DONALD MAC

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

RUSSIA ....WED., Nov. 17 | ABYSSINIA....WED., Dec. 1
BOTHNIA....WED., Nov. 24 | ALGERIA....WED., Dec. 8

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 9:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For insurance of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Dec. 4, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency

Or fits issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 32 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE.....THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 3 P. M.
FRANCE.....THURSDAY, Nov. 18, at 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, Nov. 13, 3 P. M. | The Queen, Nov. 27, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Nov. 20, 11 A. M. | Cabin passage, Nov. 4, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $70 currency. Steerage at greatly reduced rate. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzols.....Saturday, Nov. 13
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Nov. 27
LABRADOR, Saugnier.....Saturday Dec. 11

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Nov. 18
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Dec. 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Dec. 9

And every Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $40; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

SALIER.....Sat., Nov. 13 | DEUTSCHLAND....Nov. 27
MOSEL.....Sat., Nov. 20 | NECKAR.....Sat., Dec. 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 13, 2 P. M.
ETHIOPIA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 20, noon.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDONDERRY.

ETNA.....Nov. 16
ANDES.....Nov. 24.

FOR KINGSTON AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:

ATLAS.....Nov. 25.
CLARIBEL.....Dec. 16.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION.....Saturday, Nov. 13
SOUTH CAROLINA.....Wednesday, Nov. 17

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, Jr., General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Nov. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River at P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO.....Nov. 15, 12 M.
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS

TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.

Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC.....Dec. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO FOR AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Steaming for COLIMA.....Wednesday, Nov. 10

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, Nov. 23
CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Dec. 2

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. MCKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

NAVARINO.....Dec. 1 | COLOMBO.....Dec. 29
OTHELLO.....Dec. 15 | HINDOO.....Jan. 12

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Nov. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Nov. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Nov. 25

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Nov. 16

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 20 and Dec. 11 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.....Nov. 16, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.
MONTANA.....Nov. 30, at 7 A. M.
IDAHO.....Dec. 7, at 12, noon
DAKOTA.....Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Dec. 21, at 12, noon

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

ILLINOIS.....Nov. 18 | *KENILWORTH.....Dec. 9
*LORD CLIVE.....Nov. 25 | INDIANA.....Dec. 16
OHIO.....Dec. 2 | PENNSYLVANIA....Dec. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND.....Nov. 29 | STATE OF NEVADA.Nov. 17
NEDERLAND.....Dec. 23 | SWITZERLAND.....Dec. 11

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. For New-York.
NEDERLAND.....Nov. 29 | SWITZERLAND.....Nov. 17
VADERLAND.....Dec. 23 | STATE OF NEVADA.Dec. 11

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKS, General European Agent, Antwerp.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st. Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Fairchild, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Nov. 11, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First-class to Albany.....22 50

Through tickets issued to all points south and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M., arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 8 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 6 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 2:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:40, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Nov. 4, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Portsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 4:40, 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 6 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
H. M. REED, Vice President. New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

1:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

12:00 A. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

LEO. H. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 26, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, STONINGTON LINE,

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. H. B. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 2d.....10:00 A. M. | Monday, 1st.....8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 4th..10:30 A. M. | Wednesday, 3d. 9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 6th...12:30 P. M. | Friday, 5th.....10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th....2:00 P. M. | Monday, 8th.....1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 11th. 2:00 P. M. | Wednday, 10th. 2:00 P. M.
Friday, 12th.... 2:30 P. M. | Friday, 12th.... 7:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburgh, Marlborough, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CONNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE BY PEOPLE'S Line Steam-boats to Albany. State-rooms warmed by steam-pipes. Passage only $1; berth, 50 cents. Deck passage, 50 cents. Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—CORNELIA L. BROWN and ABRAHAM LOTT, as Executors of the last will and testament of BELINDA BERGEN, deceased, against THOMAS HOLOHAN and MARY, his wife; Francis J. Holohan and Almira, his wife; Daniel P. Barnard and Hester, his wife; John Kearney, Timothy O'Farrell, Patrick Campbell, Jeremiah C. Donovan, Eli C. Whotwell, William Beard, Ephraim D. Brown, as President of the Mechanics and Traders' National Bank or the City of New-York; Nelson Shaurman, Charles W. Thomas, Samuel J. Gerritsen, as a Board of Improvement to lay out, regulate, construct, and complete Union street, in the City of Brooklyn, from the Gowanus Canal to the north-westerly line of Prospect Park and the City of Brooklyn; Mary Elmira Holohan, Anthony Francis Holohan, Henry McDermott, Ann Maria McDermott, Ann Mooney, Mariner, Francis V. S. Oliver, as Executor of the last will and testament of James T. Holohan, deceased.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served on you and this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 33 Wall street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this amended summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, June 14, 1875.

A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
o9-law6w8* No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT.—MIGUEL GARCIA, RAMON GARCIA, and Andrew (Leaman, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS DE LIZARDI, Joseph Javier Lizardi, John Doe, and Richard Roe, fictitiously designated, as their real names are unknown, partners under the firm name of F. De Lizardi & Co., defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 58 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-two hundred and fifteen dollars and forty cents, ($2,215 40) with interest from the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, besides the costs of this action.—Dated September 14, 1875.

WEEKS & FORSTER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, on the fifteenth day of October, 1875.

WEEKS & FORSTER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
o16-law6w8.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CONRAD FINK and AUGUST NASSE, plaintiffs, against CHRISTIAN MENKE, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 33 Wall street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand one hundred and eighty-four 50-100 dollars, with interest from the twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, on $1,983 50, part thereof, and from the first day of September, 1875, on $204, balance thereof, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 23, 1875.

CHAPMAN, SCOTT & CROWELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 33 Wall street.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of October, 1875.

CHAPMAN, SCOTT & CROWELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
o23-law6w8*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JAMES DOOLEY, plaintiff, against SUSAN CANTON and THOMAS M. CANTON, defendants. Summons.—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 51 Chambers street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred dollars, with interest on same from the 1st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, September 8, 1875. DENIS QUINN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was on the 8th day of October, 1875, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in said City of New-York.

DENIS QUINN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
o9-law6w8 No. 51 Chambers street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ELIZA C. NICOLL, plaintiff, against JACOB A. PEARSALL, Cornelia A. Hudson, wife of Isaac N. Hudson, and said Isaac N. Hudson; I. F. Linthicum, Orson D. Munn, and Alfred E. Beach, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 17, 1875.

WM. M. HOBB, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 287 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 17th day of February, 1875.

WM. M. HOBB, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o23-law6w8.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, made in a certain cause therein depending, wherein FRANCIS HART and THEODORE DEVENNY are complainants, and THE TRENTON LOCK COMPANY are defendants, bearing date October nineteen, A. D. 1875 the undersigned, Receiver of the said Trenton Lock Company, hereby gives notice to all creditors of the said Trenton Lock Company to present to him at his office, No. 55 East State street, Trenton, N. J., (under oath or affirmation,) all their several claims and demands against the said company, on or before the nineteenth day February next, being four months from the date of said order, and in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefits of such dividends as may thereafter be declared by said court upon the presentment and efforts of said Corporation.—Trenton, Nov. 6, 1875.

SAMUEL L. SAILY, Receiver.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 33 WEST 42D ST., FRONTING RESERvoir Park, REAR OPEN 43D ST.—Location unsurpassed; elegant apartments en suite, with private table, to responsible parties desiring superior accommodations.

THE MISSES ENSWORTH, FORMERLY OF No. 29 Union square, having taken the house No. 28 West 23d st., have one or two suites of rooms, with board, for families; also rooms for gentlemen; references.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

AN ITEM OF PUBLIC ROBBERY.

SCANDALOUS EXPENDITURE ON THE CROTON AQUEDUCT PIPES—OVER THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS MISAPPROPRIATED.

In a recent examination before the Senate Special Committee, Commissioner Fitz John Porter, in answer to a question as to what he thought of the cost of the work on the Croton Aqueduct pipes, is reported as answering as follows: "I am not capable to answer this question, as I know nothing of the condition of the work before my time." The committee were engaged in examining into the subject of expenditures, the alteration of the aqueduct covering territory from Ninety-second to One Hundred and Nineteenth street being under investigation. It was shown that the work was begun in 1871 or 1872, and that the total amount of the appropriation authorized by the statute of 1870 was $3,700,000. This, however, was for the work between Ninety-second street and One Hundred and Thirteenth street, and not that between the latter and One Hundred and Nineteenth street, which was another matter. Of this large appropriation there remained unexpended only $346,300, notwithstanding there has been only one set of pipes completed. Mr. Porter hesitated to give his opinion as an expert as to the cost of the work completed before he took charge, but he considered himself justified in saying that he thought it an expensive work. It is not difficult to answer the query put to Commissioner Porter. The appropriation was $3,700,000 for five lines of pipe between Ninety-second and One Hundred and Thirteenth street. The distance is, say, 5,600 feet, or in all 28,000 feet of forty-eight inch pipe, weighing at the outside not to exceed 700 pounds per foot. Under an old contract running several years, the cost of this pipe was a little less than three cents per pound. It would cost not over three cents laid down on the ground. An additional one cent per pound would be a good price for laying the pipe in position. This would give $28 per foot as the maximum cost of the work, which sum, multiplied by 28,000, the number of feet to be laid, would give a total of $784,000. Almost any contractor in the City would take the job of laying this pipe at $32 per foot, and be glad to get it. The appropriation was at the rate of $132 per foot, and still that sum was insufficient to complete the work, although it might all have been done for three millions less. Chief Engineer Campbell, who knows all about the matter, may be called upon to explain it to the committee.

FIRE IN THE UNION CLUB-HOUSE.

THE BUILDING AND FURNITURE INJURED $25,000—AN IMPERFECT RANGE THE CAUSE—SKETCH OF THE CLUB.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the house occupied by the Union Club, on the north-west corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, which, although quickly extinguished, caused considerable loss. The fire was discovered by one of the waiters at about 8:30 o'clock in the morning, who noticed smoke issuing from a ventilator in the north wall of the main dining-room, on the third floor of the building. An alarm was at once given, and all the employes were summoned to the spot. On each floor of the club-house is placed a line of linen hose, attached to a standpipe leading from an immense tank on the roof, capable of containing 33,000 gallons of water, and connected with a steam pump in the basement. The hose was brought out and the steam pump was set at work, but all the efforts of the employes to extinguish the fire with the means at hand proved futile, as the flames were confined between the ceiling of the main dining-room and the floor of the kitchen overhead, and could not be reached. In the meantime an alarm had been sent out to the Fire Department, and in a few moments half a dozen pieces of apparatus were on the spot, as well as the Upper Insurance Patrol. After about half an hour's hard work, the firemen had succeeded in gaining control of the flames, and by 9:30 o'clock the fire was out. A great volume of water was used in the extinguishment, and soaked through the ceilings of the west sitting-room and the billiard-rooms, situated on the second floor, causing considerable damage to the furniture and contents. But for the prompt arrival of the fire patrol and the energy displayed by them in spreading their large tarpaulins over the furniture, &c., also taking up the carpets and moving them out of harm's way, the damage would have been much greater than it is. A large section of the ceiling of the main dining-room is burned away, and the fresco-work on the rest of the ceiling and on the adjoining walls is ruined. The library and the elegant furniture in the main sitting-rooms on the ground floor escaped uninjured. The loss to the building, furniture, &c., it is estimated will not exceed $25,000. The club has an insurance of $138,000 in the Republic and other City companies.

The fire is supposed to have originated from the heat of a range in the kitchen, setting fire to the beams of the ceiling of the main dining-room below.

About a year ago the building was renovated and altered. The kitchen was removed to the fourth floor, and a new floor, specially designed as a protection against fire, was laid. This was composed of iron beams, filled in with brick arches, but the wooden framework on which the arches were constructed was allowed to remain. Over the brick arches was laid a thick flooring of asbestos cement, which was deemed fire-proof. It is believed, however, that the heat from the large range penetrated through the cement and fired the wooden framework of the arches. The flames had evidently been smoldering several hours before they were discovered. Fire Marshal Sheldon has the matter under investigation.

The Union Club is one of the oldest organizations of the kind in this City. It was organized in 1836, and originally met in a building in Broadway, near Leonard street. Thence the club removed to a house owned by Mr. Astor, on the east side of Broadway, near White street. Some years after the club found a home in a building belonging to the Kernochan estate, in Broadway, between Fourth and Amity streets. In 1855 the present club-house was erected by the club, and was formally taken possession of in the same year. It is a substantial, plain, brown-stone building, erected on lots having a frontage of sixty feet on Fifth avenue, 125 feet on Twenty-first street, and the ground, building, and furniture cost $400,000.

The officers of the club are as follows: Hon. William M. Evarts, President; William Constable, Vice President; Herman B. Le Roy, Treasurer, and Oliver K. King, Secretary. The Trustees are William M. Evarts, Henry S. Fearing, and William B. Hoffman. The club has 999 full members, thirty-nine army and navy members, and one life member, Mr. Edward N. Perkins.

THE COUNTY CANVASS.

THE VOTE IN THE FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—THE RETURNS FOR ASSEMBLYMEN.

The Board of County Canvassers met at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday, and sat until 9 o'clock last night, having during the day's session canvassed the vote of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and part of the Ninth Assembly Districts. The business ran along smoothly throughout the day's proceedings, no protests being submitted, and but few inaccuracies, and these of a trifling character only, were discovered. By some means the returns of the Thirteenth Election District of the Fifth Assembly District showed that Jacob Hess, Republican candidate for Alderman at large, received in that district only 1 vote, while his colleague on the same ticket, Alderman Billings, received 54, notwithstanding nearly all the other election districts showed that Hess had the lead. A similar case occurred in one of the election districts of the Seventh Assembly District, where John Reilly, Tammany candidate for Alderman at large, was credited with but 15 votes, while his three colleagues each received upward of 100 votes. The inspectors of those districts were sent for and the discrepancies were corrected. The board adopted a resolution to sit until 9 P. M. of each day until the canvass is closed. The following is the vote for Senator in the Fourth District, omitting the vote of the Third Election District of the Sixth Assembly District, from which no returns for Senator have been reported:

Assembly Districts.	Fox.	Morrissey.
1	2,504	2,074
2	1,002	5,587
3	1,808	3,152
4	1,554	3,039
6	1,523	2,536
Total	10,391	13,991
Morrissey's majority		3,970

The Police report the return of the missing district as follows: Morrissey, 130; Fox, 89, which makes Fox's total vote 10,380, Morrissey's, 13,791; majority for Morrissey, 3,411.

For Assemblymen the total votes as far as footed up last night are as follows:

Fifth District.—Barth, 2,939; Cavanagh, 2,908; Paige, 675; Tobin, 124; Bishop, 12.

Sixth District.—Patten, 2,957; Healey, 1,401; Lahr, 696.

Seventh District.—Hayes, 2,734; Bartlett, 1,359; Gibbons, 925; Starr Morrissey, 35; Ducker, 37.

The canvass so far as made from the First to the Ninth District, makes no change whatever in the general result as to any candidate.

THE THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

The depositors of the suspended Third Avenue Savings Bank held another meeting last evening in Glass Hall, Thirty-fourth street, to discuss their grievances and to take steps toward the removal of the obnoxious Receiver, Mr. Carman. About one hundred and fifty men and women were present, and Edward Mallon presided. Mr. Mallon, in calling the assemblage to order, made a long speech denunciatory of Mr. Fitch, who was appointed counsel to the depositors at a previous meeting, and recommending his discharge. His remarks were received with noisy manifestations of approval; and a motion dispensing with the services of Mr. Fitch as counsel was unanimously carried. A report of a special committee was then submitted for the signatures of those present, empowering a committee of thirteen, whose names have already been published, to act as the attorneys of the depositors in taking the necessary steps for a speedy and final settlement of the affairs of the bank, and instituting criminal proceedings against its officers. The appointment of Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan as counsel was announced and indorsed by the meeting. Mr. Charles Holmes was spoken of as Receiver, but all suggestions on the appointment of a person to that office was left entirely in the hands of counsel. Mr. Sullivan was to have started last night for Kingston, to appear there before Judge Westbrook to-day in the proceedings for the removal of Mr. Carman.

THE METHODIST HOME MISSIONS.

REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR—THE LACK OF HARMONY BETWEEN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN CONFERENCES.

The Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church reassembled at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, at No. 805 Broadway, and took up the unfinished business of the day before, which was the fixing of the amount of money to be appropriated to the work of domestic missions. Bishop Bowman, of St. Louis, presided. The first Conference considered was Southern Illinois, which was obliged to submit to a reduction of $200, receiving $600, in place of $800 last year. Southern Kansas and Tennessee received $4,000 and $7,000, respectively, against $8,000 and $5,000 last year. When the Texas Conference was reached quite a spirited debate arose. Bishop Foster inquired if it was the desire of the committee to have the exact facts in this case stated, and, being answered in the affirmative, requested Bishop Harris, of Chicago, to explain those facts as he knew them.

Bishop Harris has episcopal jurisdiction over that territory. In reply to Bishop Foster, he related his experience at a Conference held recently in Western Texas, and explained the feeling which existed there on the part of the Southern Methodist Church toward the Methodist Episcopal Church, represented by this committee. It is a well-known fact that the Southern Methodist Church is as hostile to the Northern body as it was at any time before the war, and for precisely the same reason, although the cause—slavery—has been removed. The Southern Church does not admit colored members, and the work of the Northern Church is almost wholly among the colored people, and that is just the source of the trouble. Bishop Harris, in the course of his remarks, said that the Conference in West Texas, over which he presided, was held in a white church, by invitation, although there was a colored church in Columbus, Texas, where the Conference was held. The first night of their stay there, after the adjournment of the Conference, there was a meeting of all the religious denominations of the city for the purpose of creating a public sentiment to compel that church to turn them out of it, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the Trustees and insist that they should not allow the Conference to use their church; but the Trustees refused. The Presiding Elder of that Conference had made arrangements with two of the colored preachers to call upon him at the house where he was stopping in the evening and pay him the amount of the money due from churches to the Conference. They called, and when the man and his wife found out that they were in the house they got out of bed in a terrible rage, dressed themselves, went to the room where they were, and pitched the elder's baggage out of doors and ordered him to follow it, and then reported, in justification, that the Presiding Elder and the two colored preachers were gambling for money, the foundation for that being that when they entered the room the preachers were just paying over the church money already referred to. And this, said the Bishop, is just the precise state of affairs all over the South. He was sorry to say it, but he did not believe they would ever be able to do anything among the white people unless there was a change of sentiment down there. Our preachers are shut out from all intercourse with, or recognition by, society, even if they are white preachers, simply because they are connected with Conferences which recognize colored churches; and our people are entirely isolated from society. He hoped the reduction would be as light as possible. The amount was fixed at $5,500, against $6,000 last year.

The twelve remaining Conferences comprising the list of domestic missions were then disposed of without much discussion, the amounts granted to each of them being reduced from last year, except Washington, West Virginia, West Texas, and Wilmington. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the East Maine Conference had been granted $2,000, for the purpose of reducing it to $1,800, was lost. A similar motion in reference to Southern California, for the purpose of reducing the amount from $3,000 to $2,000, was made. The remainder of the morning session was taken up in discussing the proposed reduction, in which Bishop Peck and Dr. Gibson, of San Francisco, spoke in opposition to the motion. The question was pending when recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

The monotony of the regular order of business was relieved somewhat during the forenoon by a spirited discussion over a resolution offered by Dr. Curry, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, recommending a change in the seat of the General Conference from St. Louis to Baltimore. The resolution was adopted. A resolution was also adopted accepting an invitation to attend in a body the Methodist Preachers' Meeting on Monday morning, at a place to be designated.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2 o'clock, Bishop Harris presiding. Rev. Dr. Gibson continued his argument in opposition to reducing the appropriation to Southern California. The result was that the amount was reduced $500, as was also that first granted to California, leaving the amount to the first Conference at $2,500, instead of $3,000, and to the latter $1,500 in place of $4,000. Alabama was also reduced from $7,000 to $6,500. That disposed of the domestic missions for the present, although it is probable that a further review may be made, and possibly further reductions made. Dr. Curry gave notice that before the committee adjourned he should move to reconsider the votes fixing the amounts granted to all the Conferences north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers, and east of the Mississippi, except Wilmington and Baltimore, and to reduce them fifty per cent. The total amount of reduction at first agreed upon was $31,000, and the total amount so far made from last year is less than $25,000. It was at first intended to make all the reductions in the domestic missions.

The next business considered was that of fixing the amounts of mission money to be appropriated to the benefit of domestic missions among foreign populations in the United States. The Welsh Mission in Northern New-York, the Swedish in California and Central Illinois, the Danish in Des Moines, Iowa, and the Swedish in Erie, Penn., were granted the same amount as last year. The Norwegian in Minnesota, and the Swedish in the same State and in Newark, N. J., and New-England got the same as last year, while the Swedish in New-York, who occupy the Bethel ship, and comprise the maritime population of the City, received $1,800, in lieu of $2,000 last year. The Norwegian Mission of the New-York East Conference, located in Brooklyn, received $1,500, against $1,900 last year. The Swedish Mission in the same Conference was granted $600, notwithstanding the fact that it is really a self-supporting mission. The Swedish Mission in the St. Louis Conference asked for nothing and got it. The Norwegians in Wisconsin received $2,000, a little less than last year, and $300 was voted to the Swedish Mission in Austin, West Texas, to be used at the discretion of the presiding Bishop. The German Mission in California received $1,800, which is $75 less than last year, while the Central and Chicago Germans got $5,950 and $3,000, respectively, the same as last year. The Eastern German Missions, embracing all the country east of the Allegheny Mountains, was the subject of a spirited debate, which resulted in a grant of $6,500, which is $500 less than last year. Louisiana received $2,000, a reduction of $500. Rev. Mr. Rothweiler, who represented the German missions in general, expressed his willingness to consent to a reduction of $500 in the case of the German missions in the North-west, but was compelled to take $500 less, the amount being fixed at $4,500. The Southern German Missions were granted $10,000, the same as last year, on the ground mainly that the field is a fresh one, most of the Germans residing there coming direct from Germany to Galveston, and not being able to understand English, while here and elsewhere most of the Germans could well attend the English churches. The South-western German Mission received $7,000, the same as last year, which concluded the list of domestic German missions, and the meeting adjourned until 9:30 o'clock this morning.

THE CHURCH EXTENSION AND CITY MISSION SOCIETY—ADDRESS BY BISHOP JANES.

About 400 of the official members and Pastors of the Methodist Episcopal churches of the City held a meeting last evening in the Central Church, Seventh avenue and Fourteenth street, to take into consideration the interests of the Church Extension and City Mission Society. Among those present were Bishops Janes, Foster, Simpson, Scott, and Peck, and Presiding Elders Crawford and Kittell. Prayer was offered by Bishop Foster, and Mr. J. B. Cornell, President of the society, announced the object of the meeting. He then introduced Bishop Janes, who said that the most difficult part of the duties which the Church was called upon to perform was the evangelization of large cities. It was a well-known fact that missions were prosecuted with greater success in the rural districts, and it was a historical fact that the Methodist Church in this country found birth outside of the thickly-populated places. Great obstacles were found in the cities in the shape of infidel practices, associations sustained by law, and establishments of debauchery. To maintain the Sunday-schools, chapels, &c., necessary to carry on the work of evangelization required a large resource and a united effort on the part of the churches in supplying efficient mission workers. There was a reluctance on the part of the churches to do their part in supplying the needed instructors, because they are loath to part with their leading members, and there existed a similar reluctance on the part of the people, because of a delusion on their part that to permit a large church to enter the mission field would tend to lower them in the social scale. Notwithstanding this, however, there were, he said, some noble people in this City who work continually, week days and Sundays, in the Five Points to save the destitute of that portion of the City.

Rev. Dr. Chapin, of St. Paul's Church, regretted that there was a lack of fraternal feeling and unity among the churches. There was need of a strengthening bond, so that all could act in common, and that every accession should be a blessing to all the churches. Nothing more admirably met the demand than the society whose interests they had gathered to discuss, and whose work was the literal carrying out of the Divine Master's purposes.

Addresses commending the society to the favorable notice of the various churches were delivered by other gentlemen, after which those present adjourned to the lecture-room, where a collation was partaken of.

A SELF-SUSTAINING QUARANTINE.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MAKING THE DEPARTMENT INDEPENDENT — DR. VANDERPOEL'S MANAGEMENT INDORSED BY THE SHIP-OWNERS.

The Assembly Investigating Committee on Emigration and Quarantine Affairs met yesterday at Castle Garden and continued their inquiries into the management of the Quarantine Department. Messrs. Alvord, Schuyler, Vosburgh, Gedney, and Waebner, of the committee, were present. Mr. David W. Judd, one of the Commissioners of Quarantine, testified that he had been a Commissioner since Feb. 13, 1873. Previous to that period there was a Construction Board of three Commissioners of Quarantine, and the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, who had had charge of the construction of the islands in the Lower Bay since 1866; there was also a Commission of Quarantine proper, consisting of Richard Schell, Dr. Bell, of Brooklyn, and Samuel Barton; witness was appointed in place of Mr. Barton, Mr. Steers in place of Dr. Bell, and Mr. Schell remained over for a year; the employes, by a clause in the Supply bill, are designated by the Health Officer, and the Commissioners of Quarantine, from the appropriation of $65,000, paid all employes except the two Deputies for the Health Officer; after he came into office the expenses of Quarantine proper were cut down from $17,500 to $3,300 per annum, outside of salaries.

Mr. Waebner—Was there any reduction of expenditure of the $65,000 appropriated by the Legislature?

Witness—I don't think there was.

Q.—Do you know of any method by which the expenses of Quarantine could be reduced? A.—I think the Quarantine Department should be self-sustaining and return a revenue to the State.

Q.—What recommendation would you make? A.—Prior to 1870 the Health Officer paid his own assistants and the expenses of the entire force. Since 1870 the State has paid for the employes and the running expenses of the boats, and the Health Officer has collected all the revenue. I think it would be feasible for the State to enact a law to reinstate the powers which have been taken away from the Commissioners of Quarantine, and to provide that they shall collect the revenue and pay all expenses. By collecting $6 50 from each vessel entering the port I estimate that we could run the entire expenses of Quarantine and pay handsome salaries and return $10,000 a year to the State. In 1871 the vessels entering the port paid $34,000 and the previous year $28,000.

At this point a desultory conversation ensued regarding the expenses of the department. The witness said the Commissioners had the power of fixing the salaries, but the Health Officer had the power of appointment. The question of salaries had come up before them from time to time, but no decisive action was taken toward making any reduction. The salaries paid were, he said, liberal, but persons engaged in a hazardous occupation should be well paid. The Health Officer paid $7,500 a year to his assistant. If the law was changed, giving the Commissioners the power which they formerly possessed, they would reduce the number of employes, and on the 1st instant they passed a resolution striking certain officials from the pay-roll, and sent it to the Health Officer, but he did not act upon it, as he considered the Commissioners presumed to exercise an authority which they did not possess.

Mr. Waebner—But you have the power of fixing the salaries, and if you fix the salaries of those officers at such a figure as will not be remunerative they will soon resign.

Mr. Alvord—I see no trouble about it; you can say that a boarding officer is to receive so much for the busy portion of the year and so much for the slack season.

Gov. Alvord asked the witness if he had any recommendations or suggestions to make regarding the management of Quarantine affairs. He said he believed that the merchants of this City were well satisfied with the administration of Quarantine affairs under the present Health Officer, and the Ship-owners' Association had indorsed his action by a complimentary resolution; the Hopkins was larger than the present necessities demanded, but when she was built there was a great deal of cholera, and sixteen ships were at one time detained at Quarantine with sickness; Hoffman's Island was not now necessary, and if no more sickness occurred it could be sold, but if next season an epidemic of cholera should occur the building on the island would be full of people. In 1870 the Health Officer had control of passengers' baggage, lighterage, and stevedoring—all of which was a source of revenue to him. Dr. Carmochan, the former Health Officer, was paid a bonus of $25,000 a year for the lighterage and stevedoring, and the public estimate of all his profits was $100,000 a year, about half of which was for vaccination fees. The lighterage was now thrown open to competition, and the earnings went to the State. Dr. Vanderpoel taking nothing outside of his legitimate fees.

Mr. D. D. Norvell, Secretary of the Ship-owners' Association, was next examined. He said there were no complaints of mismanagement of the management of Quarantine by Dr. Vanderpoel, but the law was open to all sorts of abuses in the hands of a bad man. He recommended that, with the assistance of Dr. Vanderpoel, a law should be drawn up to remedy the defects in the existing law. The present Health Officer had done all in his power since he came into office to meet the wishes of the merchants and shipowners. The fees for boarding vessels were fixed by law, but the Health Officer was empowered to fix the rates for fumigation. The charges fixed by Dr. Vanderpoel were satisfactory to the ship-owners, but it should not be in the power of any man to fix these rates. The length of time for which a vessel should be quarantined should also be fixed by the Legislature. Mr. Norvell said he would have in writing certain suggestions which it would be well to have embodied in the report of the committee to the Legislature.

The committee then adjourned until Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

A WRETCHED CHILD BEFRIENDED.

A LITTLE STREET MUSICIAN RESCUED FROM HER ITALIAN TASK-MASTERS—ARREST OF THE OFFENDERS.

Encouraged by the success which has thus far attended their efforts to convict and punish the master of the little acrobat "Prince Leo," the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children are making commendable efforts to crush out the kindred evils of the "Italian padroni" system. The latest evidence of their work in this direction was witnessed yesterday in the indictment at the Tombs of two Italian musicians for the illegal employment of a young Italian dancer. About 8 o'clock on Friday evening, while Officer McGloin, of the First Precinct, was walking along South street, his attention was attracted by the sound of music, which proceeded from the liquor saloon No. 12 South street, kept by Lemken & Brother. Although not exactly charmed with the music, which was far from being well executed the officer entered the premises, and discovered a small audience of sailors and others assembled in the room, witnessing the execution of a Spanish dances by a little Italian girl, who also played upon the castanets. In company with the little girl were two male Italian musicians, who played respectively upon the harp and fiddle. Upon making the discovery the officer, acting in accordance with instructions recently issued from Police Headquarters, immediately took the men and custody the two Italians and the little girl, his action being individually commended by several of the rough but kind-hearted sailors. The prisoners were all comfortably lodged in the New street station, while information of the arrest was sent by Sergeant Randall to Mr. M. S. Minster, the agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The latter yesterday morning appeared before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs, in company with the three prisoners, and arraigned the two Italians, with the charge of illegally employing the girl to dance in saloons and music halls in the lower portions of the City. In answer to the charge the two prisoners, who gave their names as Angelo Depolla and Giuseppe Lariya, and their residence as No. 45 Crosby street, pleaded the usual excuse of ignorance of the law, stating that the young girl Rosina Mariotta, who is but ten years of age, had willingly entered their employment. Justice Bixby committed them in default of $300 bail to answer for violation of the law against the employment of children as street musicians, at the same time sending Rosina to the House of Detention to appear as a witness against her masters. Of the little girl's previous history nothing whatever could be gleaned.

A PIGEON-SHOOTING MATCH.

Arrangements have been completed for a pigeon-match for $6,000, between Mr. B. DeForrest, of this City, and Mr. A. V. Grubb, of Philadelphia. The conditions of the match are for each to shoot at 100 single birds, thirty-five yards rise, 100 yards boundary, with one and a half ounce of shot, from five traps placed five yards apart, English rules, for $3,000 a side. The match is to take place at the Pimlico Track, Baltimore, on the 30th. Mr. Grubb is a gentleman amateur of Philadelphia, and figured in several handicaps last July and August at Newport, R. I. Mr. B. DeForrest is a noted shot, and has participated in several matches. He is a member of the Long Island Gun Club, and well-known in Wall street. The gentlemen are quite evenly matched.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A prize-fight is being arranged between Tom Allen, of St. Louis, and Jem Mace, of England, for the world's championship.

I. J. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, lectures at Cooper Institute, in the free course, this evening upon his travels among the icebergs.

The Young Israel Society will give its first annual charitable entertainment this evening at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, near Forty-second street.

William Compton, a nurse at Bellevue Hospital, who was in the habit of taking opium, died yesterday morning from the effects of an overdose of that poison. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

It having been stated that the American residents of Panama are dissatisfied with the present method of sending the New-York mail to the Isthmus, via Kingston and Port-au-Prince, Postmaster James has referred the matter to the department at Washington.

John Krugler, of No. 51 Nassau street, New-York, reported to the Philadelphia Police yesterday morning that his room at a hotel in that city had been entered Thursday night and robbed of a carpet-bag containing fifty-seven watches. The detectives are investigating the matter.

Bishop Harris will occupy the pulpit of St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, corner One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue, to-morrow. He will preach in the morning, and in the evening will give an account of his travels in visiting the missionary stations in the eastern world.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday Patrolman Ralph Cullinan, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was dismissed the department for improper conduct. Sergt. Sullivan was transferred from the Thirty-fourth to the Eleventh Precinct, and Sergt. Crow from the Eleventh to the Thirty-fourth Precinct.

The valuable property of the Morning Star Mission will be sold next Tuesday at auction to pay off a foreclosed mortgage and other debts, unless its distress is relieved by voluntary contributions from individuals or sympathizing organizations, and Mr. Bogart, banker, No. 3 Nassau street, is authorized to receive contributions, as also is Dr. R. P. Perry, No. 51 West Thirty-third street.

The total number of vessels arrived from foreign ports during the month of October, according to the record kept at the Government Barge Office by Mr. Alfred Mabie, chief boarding officer, was 486, divided as follows: Steam-ships, 79; ships, 34; barks, 197; brigs, 73; schooners, 103, and one armed vessel, the French corvette L'Adonis.

All varieties of the most fashionable goods for Fall and Winter overcoats may be found at Messrs. Jessup & Co.'s. Among them are the black Oxford and Cambridge mixed coatings, and diagonals and figured worsteds, in black and solid colors. For Winter overcoats, Crombie's and Walter Scott's Elysians, fur beavers, the American Imperial fur beaver, the worsted diagonals, and the plain beavers will be worn.

The American Woman Suffrage Association will hold its seventh annual meeting in Steinway Hall, commencing Wednesday evening next, the 17th inst., and continuing all day Thursday. Bishop Gilbert Haven, Mary A. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe, William Lloyd Garrison, Lucy Stone, Col. T. W. Higginson, Mary F. Eastman, H. B. Blackwell, and others are announced as speakers.

BROOKLYN.

The work of canvassing the county vote is still in progress, and will be completed at to-day's session of the Board of Supervisors.

Next Monday the first lecture in the course of the Young Men's Christian Association will be delivered by Prof. E. S. Morse on the "Wonders of Growth in Animals."

Some time during Thursday night the stationery store of Mr. D. S. Holmes was entered by burglars and $700 worth of gold pens and other property stolen. No arrests.

Rev. Fred. Bell, the singing preacher, will preach in the Academy of Music, until further notice, commencing Sunday, 23d inst., at 10:30 and 7:30. Sankey's hymn-book will be used.

But thirteen cases of small-pox were reported at the Board of Health yesterday. This is a notable decrease from the day before, and the physicians attached to the board claim that the disease is abating.

Large crowds attend daily the fair of the Brooklyn Protestant Orphan Asylum at the Academy of Music, and the most gratifying financial results are expected by the lady managers. An exceptionally brilliant programme will be among the attractions to-day.

Mayor Hunter has received a communication from Secretary Robeson informing him that a commission of officers of the Brooklyn Navy-yard has been appointed to consider the propriety of giving to the city a strip of land at Wallabout as the site of a public market.

At the close of the services last night at the prayer-meeting in Plymouth Church, Mr. Beecher read a request from Mrs. A. Isabella Dunkley for a letter of dismissal from the church and a recommendation to the Cutler Memorial Church, (Old St. Ann's, Episcopal.)

The Board of Excise yesterday revoked the licenses of the following liquor-dealers for violation of the Excise law: Henry Bream, No. 805 Broadway; Ferdinand Berkert, No. 210 Grand street; Frederick Bogan, Franklin street, Greenpoint; H. Werner, No. 330 Myrtle avenue.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bushwick Avenue Railroad the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: William H. Husted, President; A. M. Bliss, Vice President; A. Ivins, Secretary; David Cameron, Treasurer; W. N. Morrison, Superintendent.

Jasodore M. Bon, the business partner of Mayor-elect Schroeder, has commenced a libel suit against the *Eagle*, laying his damages at $10,000. The article containing the alleged libelous matter appeared in the paper referred to on the 29th of October, and charged that Mr. Bon had been convicted of smuggling.

A call has been issued inviting all the soldiers and sailors who served in the late war to meet at Sawyer's Hall this evening to give expression to their views with reference to the establishment of a Soldiers' Home in the State. Four years ago a special act was passed providing for a home, but no appropriation was made.

Mrs. Sarah Fay, who two years ago was divorced from her husband, Thomas A. Fay, was yesterday morning brought before Justice Riley on a charge of abducting from Fay one of two children, the issue of their marriage, and who were at the time of the divorce given into the custody of the husband. The woman pleaded guilty, and was remanded for examination.

In Part II. of the City Court, yesterday, Edward Ralph, Jr., commenced an action against the City Railroad Company, in which he laid his damages at $50,000. The plaintiff was knocked down by one of the defendant's cars on Kent avenue on the night of the 8th of November, 1874, and received injuries which necessitated the amputation of his leg. Ralph refused to compromise the case for $1,500.

The union of temperance women known as the "Crusaders" have formed their plans for the Winter. There is an Executive Committee of Seventy. A number of ladies will each day take a turn at visiting the liquor saloons, hospitals, &c. A general meeting is held every Tuesday morning at the head-quarters on Willoughby street. Prayer meetings are held every afternoon at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Trustees of the Seamen's Retreat deny the statement that the retreat is so embarrassed financially that it will be necessary to sell it to liquidate its debts. A debt of $50,000 was incurred during the late war. This debt has never been increased. Their property is worth between $950,000 and $300,000. It is their intention to apply to the next Legislature for permission to sell some of their surplus property in the rear of the retreat for streets and building lots.

On Thursday night or yesterday morning burglars entered the residence of Mr. C. E. Lawrence, at New-Brighton, and robbed it of $950 worth of silver plate. Mr. C. A. Moore's house on Prospect avenue was entered about the same time and robbed of a tub of butter and other articles, and several other minor robberies are reported from the interior of the island. Mr. Samuel Vaughn's house, at Tooth Hill, was visited by three men, who attempted to effect an entrance, but they were discovered by the coachman, who fired three shots at them, and they returned the fire with two shots and escaped. None of the shots took effect. Three men with blackened faces were arrested by Officer Drummond for prowling about the streets of Richmond at night, and they were locked up in the County Jail.

NEW-JERSEY.

A shoplifter, giving her name as Mary Jones, was caught in the act yesterday afternoon of stealing some dry goods from T. M. James' store, No. 50 Montgomery street, Jersey City. She was locked up in the First Precinct Station-house to await an examination.

William Birdsall, a ship carpenter employed at the ship-yard near the Central Railroad docks at Communipaw, was struck on the head by a large piece of timber yesterday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock and instantly killed. Deceased was fifty-five years old and leaves a family.

Joseph B. Wood will be ordained in Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey City, to-morrow morning. Rev. J. L. G. McKean, Pastor; Bishop Janes, Dr. Reinhart, and others will be present. Rev. Samuel Godfrey, of Indiana, will preach on the occasion. Mr. Wood is to be assigned to the missionary work in South America.

A foot race for $500 is to take place to-day at Clifton Park, Paterson, between John Allinson, of Hartford, Conn., and Thomas Meller, of Passaic. The contestants are to run one mile. Both pedestrians have been in training some time for the contest.

In the Hudson County Courts yesterday John French was sentenced by Judge Hoffman to one year in State Prison for burglary. Dennis Reardon was sentenced to four years for assault and battery and grand larceny. Peter McElroy, for committing an atrocious assault and battery on his wife, cutting her head open with an ax, got eighteen months in State Prison. John Lee was sentenced to one year for grand larceny.

Yesterday afternoon one of the male pupils in the Grammar Department of School No. 3, on Bright street, Jersey City, was seized with a fit, and his companions became badly frightened and there was a general panic. The teacher, Miss Barron, attempted to quiet the children, but in a few minutes the panic spread to the other class-rooms, and, in spite of the efforts of the teachers, the children rushed out, many of the younger ones being knocked down and trampled upon. Fortunately none of them were seriously hurt.

If you want an *old roof* repaired *thoroughly* and satisfactorily, at moderate cost, write for estimate to the Fluastic Slate Roofing Company, No. 79 Maiden lane, who refer to 2,000 roofs 3 to 10 years old.—*Advertisement.*

Would You Save Life? Then keep a box of Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor always on hand. Many a child has been burned to death that might have been saved by it. 25c.—*Advertisement.*

Coughs, Hoarseness, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.—Speedy and certain cure. Hegeman's Tolu and Liverwort Expectorant. Sold by druggists. Only 50 cents per bottle.—*Advertisement.*

ALBANY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 331 cars. 24 cars short of last week's receipts; premium Cattle neglected, and held at 7¼c. ₱ lb., live weight; prices for medium and common same as last week. Milch Cows, $45@$70; Veal Calves in good demand; supply small. Veals, 7½c.@8½c.; Pod Veals, $8@$15 each, and Grassers, $5@$8 each. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 45 cars, 11 short of last week; supply exceeds demand; sales of Sheep, common to fair, 4c.@5c.; fair to good, 5¼c.@5½c., and extra 6c. ₱ lb. Lambs—Common to fair, 5c.@6½c.; fair to good, 6½c.@7c.; extra, 7¼c ₱ lb.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Suevia from Hamburg.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Buckner and family, Mary Heidt, Anna Gilpcke, Consul Jose de Pirignat, Adele Koch, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Ottenheimer and family, H. Wormser, Alfred Herts, Robert Henkler, Adolf Henkler, August Priessler, J. M. steessels, M. Witsch, Francesca Schlesinger, Mr. and Mrs. Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. W. Tunon, Mrs. de Cuna and child, Mrs. Gebens, Mrs. Chapin, P. Forber, Elizabeth Monahan, B. Golinsky.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:44 | Sun sets.....4:44 | Moon rises..4:40
Sandy Hook..7:05 | Gov. Island..7:54 | Hell Gate...9:16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Nov. 12.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Triplet, Hall, Wilmington, Del., Abiel Abbott; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

Barks Lord Clarendon, (Br.,) Lavendor, Queenstown, Ireland, for orders, Welsh & Field; W. H. Marshall, (Br.,) Hunter, Liverpool, England, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Victoria, Sanders, Bridgetown Bar, H. Trowbridge & Sons; Adelia McLoon, Munro, Havana, Cuba, Parsons & Loud; La Cayenne, Culpheis, Gibraltar, for orders, Slocomb & Co.

Schrs. Seguin, Whittemore, Richmond, Va., J. S. Ingraham & Co.; William Allen, Jones, Richmond, Va., Speight & Petty; Allegro, Keller, Kingston, Jam., Leavcraft & Co.; Maria E., Knowlton, Jr., Boston, Mass., Jed Frye & Co.; Zeta Psi, Jameson, Havana, Cuba, Parsons & Loud; Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; R. A. Forsyth, Hebbie, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; John Snow, Sevey, Salem, Mass., Wilson Godfrey; Annie P. Chase, Poole, St. Augustine, Fla., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Herbert E., Mount, Brazos Santiago, Texas, Woodhouse & Rudd; J. T. Bibbard, Merlin, St. John, N. B.,